It is proposed to hold a **Conference of State Law Ministers and Law Secretaries at New Delhi on the 18th December, 2005** to discuss the various issues relating to the establishment of the proposed Gram Nyayalayas in the country. The exact number of Gram Nyayalayas which will be established will depend upon the requirement of the States and broad criteria as may be finalised on the basis of the outcome of the Conference.

In view of the fact that the proposal is to be finalised after holding consultations it will be very difficult to lay down any rigid time frame in this regard. However, it is expected that the Government may be able to introduce the Bill in the coming Budget Session of Parliament.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, this question pertains to Nyay Panchayats at lower level. We are aware of the pending cases in the various courts of our country. That's due to lot of vacancies in judiciary. Apart from vacancies, the facilities are also not up to the mark. And we are aware that 'justice delayed is, justice denied'. I wanted a specific answer from the hon. Minister regarding the constitution of Nyay Panchayats. We are aware of the mobile courts which are functioning apart from the Lok Adalats which are subsisting. What is the mechanism which you are going to adopt for these Nyay Panchayats, right from selection of Nyay Adhikari to the rendering of justice?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the proposed Gram Nyayalayas are likely to be set up on the recommendaiton of the 114th Report of the Law Commission of India. Sir, the concept is very simple. There are far-flung areas in the remote villages where people find it difficult to have access to justice. So, in order to provide justice at their doorsteps, we have conceived Gram Nyayalayas which will attend to the cases in those rural areas and, perhaps, a particular level of Panchayats may be clubbed together for which these Gram Nyayalayas will function. They will have summary procedures. They will dispense with the rule of evidence and following the principles of natural justice, these courts will dispose of cases quickly.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, the answer says, the hon. Minister is going to have a conference on 18th December, 2005 wherein they are going to discuss all these issues with Law Ministers and Law Secretaries of the various States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister regarding the time frame, though he has stated that it is very difficult to put a time frame, still, I would like to insist upon him that when he is going to have a meeting, on 18th December, with the State Law Secretaries and the State Law Ministers, is he going to take the opinion, the views,

experiences and advice of Bar Associations also while involving all important people who are at the State level and at the national level?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the meeting with the State Law Ministers is necessary because these courts are to be located in the States. And mostly, the trial courts, magisterial courts, are appointed by the State Governments and funded by them. But the States have found difficulty in financing courts; so, the previous Government started the Fast Track Courts at the sessions level; and we have found that they have done good work. We have allowed them to continue on regular basis, funded by my Ministry. So, there was a need for the magisterial court also. We are going to discuss this issue with the State Ministers on what pattern these courts can be funded. So, once a consensus is reached between the States and the Centre, we will be able to set up these courts. Indeed, we will discuss this issue with everybody, every stake-holder, in running these courts, and the Bar Association being an important component of the justice administration, we will have their views also.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Sir, the hon. President of India has advised that if all the 24 Judges of the Supreme Court take up 1000 additional cases, to be cleared in two years by working for two additional hours on all working days, and on Saturdays, the pendency of cases can be minimised to a great extent, and the Judges of the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts can follow a similar model to speed up justice, and thereby, reduce the number of pending cases. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the decision of the Government to this suggestion made by the hon. President is.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, it has now been realised by every concerned person, courts, lawyers and litigants that we must contribute our mite in reducing arrears of cases in the country, and the Government also has taken steps in this respect. Suggestions emanate from different quarters, and the hon. President has also emphasised that we should contribute our mite in reducing the arrears. The judges are aware of it, they have also been responding very well, and the result is that if we put our mite together, we can improve the system of justice administration. This is a continuing process, and if we do out work regularly, the result obviously will be reduction in arrears.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that if there is one successful example of cutting down of delays in the Supreme Court, it was the massive computerization of the Supreme Court that

resulted in this phenomenon. Is there a plan to do a similar exercise in the case of High Courts? Will the hon. Minister indicate a roadmap for the computerization of case work in these courts?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for putting this question. You will be very happy to know that this Government has launched a programme of massive computerization of courts at various levels. We are right now engaged in computerising metro-level courts. The Supreme Court and the High Courts have already been given a priority, and now, this year, we have granted Rs. 214 crores for computerization of the metro-level courts. We have now a roadmap for e-governance in the country whereby, all courts up to the taluka level, and from taluka level to the Supreme Court, will not only be computerised, but also connected with e-Governance Committees set up by the Supreme Court of India.

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी: सर, आपका ग्राम न्यायालय का बहुत अच्छा विचार है। लेकिन एक खतरा उसके ऊपर है, उस पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। जो जात-पांत पंचायतें काम कर रही हैं, वे भी गांव के अंदर जस्टिस देती हैं और वह जात-पांत की बुनियाद पर होता है, उसमें इनजस्टिस ज्यादा हो रहा है। इसमें एक खतरा यह है कि जो ग्राम न्यायालय बनेंगे, इनमें किसी एक कास्ट का या किसी एक धर्म का डोमिनेंस ज्यादा हो जायेगा, जिसे जस्टिस मिलने का चांस कम हो जाता है। इसको रोकने के लिए, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए आप क्या इसमें स्टेप्स लेंगे?

†[شری شاہد صدیقی : سر، آپ کا گرام نیائلے کا بہت اچھا وچار ہے۔ لیکن ایک خطرہ اس کے اوپر ہے، اس پر آپ کو دھیان دینا ہوگا۔ جو ذات پات پنچایتیں کام کر رہی ہیں، وہ بھی گاؤں کے اندر جسٹس دیتی ہیں اور وہ ذات پات کی بنیاد پر ہوتا ہے، اس میں انجسٹس زیادہ ہو رہا ہے۔ اس میں ایک خطرہ یہ ہے کہ جو گرام نیائلے بنیں گے، ان میں کسی ایک کاسٹ کا یا کسی ایک دھرم کا ڈومینیس زیادہ ہو جائے گا، جسے جسٹس ملنے کا چانس کم ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کو روکنے کے لئے، اس خطرے سے نپٹنے کے لئے آپ کیا اس میں اسٹیپس لیں گے؟]†

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I think the hon. Member has not properly understood the concept of Gram Nyayalayas. The very word 'Gram Nyayalayas' denote that they will be connected with panchayats. The concept is the local court. Local court does not mean that there will be dilution of the content of justice. It will be a stipendiary court, assisted by lay people so that the dilect of the local people is understood by the judge. We are only dispensing with the lengthy procedure of trail and rule of evidence of corroboration. It will be a simple mechanism out of which

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

lengthy procedure has been taken out, and there will be no caste bias of any kind because, the judges will be recruited by the High Courts, and they will be of the same quality, as the functioning courts.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, as far as Gram Nyayalayas are concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the legislation will be a model legislation to be adopted by the State Legislature or whether the Minister is going to introduce a new legislation in the Parliament; if a legislation is going to be introduced in the Parliament, whether the competence of Parliament with respect to this subject has been checked.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, it will be a Central legislation, and the Parliament has the competence to legislate.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I appreciate the Law Minister's esteemed efforts to render justice to the weaker sections of the society, and it is a fully satisfactory answer. I also fully appreciate and welcome the concept of Gram Nyayalayas.Sir, my question is regarding the constitution of Gram Nyayalayas. They will consist of one Nyayadhikari, who shall be qualified to be eligible to be appointed as Judicial Magistrate, and two Lay Judges who are to be appointed, as per his answer. I would like to know what are the prescribed qualifications for such Judges and what is more of appointment of the two Lay Judges. In the District Legal Services Authority, the experienced and qualified persons are not being appointed in the Lok Adalats. Such complaints are coming. So, in this case also, complaints can come. Since this is a part of the subordinate judiciary, what are the qualifications prescribed for the appointment of such Judges and what is the mode of appointment? I would like to seek these clarifications from the hon. Minister.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I can assure this hon. House that so far as the quality of justice is concerned, it is ensured through the provision of stipendiary courts. Lay Judges are only meant for assisting the court in the matter of understanding the local dialect. If a judge goes to a remote or a rural area, he has to directly talk to the people there. The judge may not understand the local dialogue. These two Lay Judges assisting the court will explain what the witness or the party is saying to the court. They will only assist the court in these matters.

So far as the legal understanding and the legal decision-making process are concerned, it will be obviously for the court, which is the Magisterial-cum-Munsif court, which will decide the qualifications, as to who will be the Lay Judges. The idea has been conceived. The rules will provide as to

who can be a Lay Judge. A list of such Judges will be maintained. According to the State, at the district level, and the District Judge will provide Lay Judges to the court. This is just an idea as to how the court will be constituted. We can remove one or two of them if it is not beneficial to have the two Lay Judges. Like, we had 'jury' earlier in the trials. Now, it has been dispensed with. But in some parts of the world, jury is still continuing. So, in our system of Gram Nyayalayas, we want to have two Lay Judges only for the purpose of enabling the Judges to understand the local dialect because they will address directly to the people. It will be a participatory justice, justice at the doorsteps. So, this is how we are making this experiment on the basis of the 114th Report of Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, the then Chairman of the Law Commission.

शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति

*262. डा॰ कुमकुम राय: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पहली कक्षा से आठवीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों के लिए दस लाख शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक राज्य-वार कितनी नियुक्तियां की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त नियुक्तियां कब तक कर दी जाएंगी?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी): (क) दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रारंभिक और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर गठित कार्यदल ने शिक्षा के प्रारंभिक स्तर के लिए 10.66 लाख शिक्षकों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता बताई थी।

(ख) सर्व शिक्षा अभियान कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 4.92 लाख शिक्षक नियुक्त किए जा चुके हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्र॰सं॰	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत अक्तूबर, 2005 तक नियुक्त शिक्षकों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	53
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	34676
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1206
4.	असम	7969

क्र॰सं॰	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत अक्तूबर, 2005 तक नियुक्त शिक्षकों की संख्या
5.	बिहार	65650
6.	चंडीगढ़	240
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	28913
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	192
9.	दमन और दीव	0
10.	गोवा	0
11.	गुजरात	1662
12.	हरियाणा	4639
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1911
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15697
15.	झारखंड	31303
16.	कर्नाटक	10998
17.	लक्षद्वीप	3
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	49723
19.	महाराष्ट्र	1236
20.	मणिपुर	0
21.	मेघालय	4566
22.	मिजोरम	170
23.	उड़ीसा	35283
24.	पांडिचेरी	0
25.	पंजाब	1868
26.	राजस्थान	32894
27.	सिक्किम	191
28.	तमिलनाडु	8519
29.	त्रिपुरा	1629
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	131394
31.	उत्तरांचल	3528
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	16148
	कुल:	492261

Appointment of teachers

†262. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for appointment of ten lakh teachers for the students of class I to VIII was set in the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the appointments made so far, State-wise; and

(c) if no appointments have been made so far, the reasons therefor and by when the said appointments would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) The Working Group on Elementary and Adult Education constituted by the Planning Commission for the Tenth Five Year Plan had projected an estimated requirement of 10.66 lakh teachers for the elementary stage of education.

(b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme 4.92 lakh teachers have been appointed so far. State-wise details are at Statement (*See* below).

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of teachers appointed under SSA upto Oct. 2005
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34676
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1206
4.	Assam	7969
5.	Bihar	65650
6.	Chandigarh	240
7.	Chhattisgarh	28913
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	192
9.	Daman & Diu	0

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	1662
12.	Haryana	4639
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1911
14.	J & K	15697
15.	Jharkhand	31303
16.	Karnataka	10998
17.	Lakshadweep	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	49723
19.	Maharashtra	1236
20.	Manipur	0
21.	Meghalaya	4566
22.	Mizoram	170
23.	Orissa	35283
24.	Pondicherry	0
25.	Punjab	1868
26.	Rajasthan	32894
27.	Sikkim	191
28.	Tamil Nadu	8519
29.	Tripura	1629
30.	Uttar Pradesh	131394
31.	Uttaranchal	3528
32.	West Bengal	16148
	TOTAL :	492261

डा॰ कुमकुम राय: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से 10 लाख 66 हजार शिक्षकों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता की बात बतायी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 4 लाख 92 हजार शिक्षक जो नियुक्त किए गए हैं, इन शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति का स्वरूप क्या है? क्या ये शिक्षक स्थायी हैं या तदर्थ और इन्हें मिलने वाले वेतन और मानदेय तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: महोदय, जहां तक सवाल पैदा होता है कि इनका मानदेय या उनकी सेलरी क्या है, यह सभी राज्य अपने हिसाब से तय करते हैं। जहां तक सवाल पैदा होता है कि उसमें रेग्युलर कितने हैं और बाकी टीचर्स कितने हैं, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि पूरे मुल्क के अंदर पैरा टीचर्स सिर्फ 8 प्रतिशत हैं और हर राज्य के अंदर जो सैलेरी का स्वरूप है, वह अलग-अलग है। पैरा टीचर्स या रेग्युलर टीचर्स की सैलेरी अलग-अलग होती है।

डा॰ कुमकुम राय: सर, मैं दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि प्रश्न के जवाब में ही प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की बात कही गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अभी देश के कितने राज्यों में चलाई जा रही है और क्या प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के शिक्षा मित्रों की तरह अलग से शिक्षकों की बहाली होगी? यदि हां, तो कब तक? यदि नहीं तो प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कौन लोग देंगे?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: इसके डीटेल्स मैं माननीय सदस्या के पास भिजवा दूंगा।

DR. P.C. ALEXANDER: Sir, one of the important reasons for a large number of vacancies at the level of elementary school teachers is the reluctance on the part of those appointed to go to very distant villages which lack the basic facilities like accommodation, etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of a scheme that was being implemented in Madhya Pradesh, which I had an opportunity of watching for a few days, under which a person is selected from the village itself and, though he does not have the qualifications to be a regular teacher, he is given the training and appointed as a teacher. he takes classes from class one to class fifth and though there may be three or four students in each class, he would cater to the demand for teaching in that village and the neighbouring village. Mr. Digvijay Singh was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, at that time, and with his help I was able to visit a very few remote villages. Will the hon. Minister consider extending this scheme, which impressed me enormously, to areas which are located at very destant places and also to small hamlets which do not have the required number of children to have a formal school? Will the hon. Minister consider extending this scheme to these far off villages?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान या प्राइमरी और ऐलिमेंटरी जितने भी स्कूल हैं, इनको राज्य ही चलाता है और मध्य प्रदेश ने इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाया है। दूसरे राज्य भी अगर उस तरह से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, तो उन राज्यों की स्टडी करके, उनको देखकर, अगर अच्छी स्कीम है, तो राज्य उसको चला सकते हैं, इसमें भारत सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Central Government must have given a target to each State as to how many teachers should be appointed during the Tenth Plan. Three years have completed and still we have not been able to achieve 50 per cent of the total target. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the States which are fulfilling the target and what is the highest percentage that they have achieved; which are the States which have not been able to fill up the vacancies at all and what are the reasons; how the Government is going to ensure that the target is met during the Tenth Plan; and, of course, after appointment, how the Government is going to ensure that they attend the classes regularly.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, इन्होंने जो सवाल किया है, कुछ राज्यों में कोर्ट केस चल रहे थे, जैसे राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, वेस्ट बंगाल - यहां पर अपाइंटमेंट्स में कुछ ताखीर ज़रूर हुई है, लेकिन जैसे ही कोर्ट केस खत्म हो गए हैं, बड़ी तेजी से यहां पर अपाइंटमेंट्स हो रहे हैं। हमारा अपाइंटमेंट्स का जो टार्गेट था, 7.72 लाख का, उसमें 64 परसेंट हमने achieve कर लिया है। पिछले दिनों जो चुनाव हुए, कुछ स्टेट असेंबलीज़ के जैसे हरियाणा और बिहार में, उसकी वजह से और लोकल बॉडीज के जो चुनाव हुए झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में, उसकी वजह से वहां पर कुछ डिले हुआ है, लेकिन जो टार्गेट है, जैसा कि सांसद महोदय ने कहा है, उसको हम लोग पूरा करवाने की पूरी-पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। जो टार्गेट है, उसको पूरा किया जाएगा।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, it has been stated that the estimated number of vacancies to be filled up are 10.66 lakh teachers. As against 10.66 lakh vacancies, they have appointed 4.92 lakh teachers. What is the time-frame to fill up all the remaining vacancies?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: उपसभापति, जी वर्ष 2007 तक इस टारगेट को पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

श्री राजू परमार: उपसभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत टीचर्स के appointment का state-wise और Union-Territory-wise जो ब्यौरा दिया है, उसके हिसाब से दमन और दीव में यह संख्या शून्य है, गोवा में शून्य है, मणिपुर में शून्य है, पांडिचेरी में शून्य है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे जो स्टेट्स हैं, जहां पर ज्यादा टीचर्स की जरूरत है, वहां पर उनका appointment क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: उपसभापति जी, अभी कुछ राज्यों में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत यह कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। जिस स्टेट से भी जरूरत आ रही है, उसको हम लोग पूरा कर रहे हैं, उसमें कहीं पर भी कोई पक्षपात की बात नहीं है। जो भी डिमांड आती है और जहां भी जरूरत है, उसको हम लोग जरूर पूरा कर रहे हैं।

श्री लेखराज वचानी: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 3 वर्षों में गुजरात सरकार ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षकों की भर्ती की योजना की शुरुआत की और 3 वर्षों में 50,000 नए शिक्षकों की भर्ती हुई और सभी स्कूलों को हर क्लास के लिए टीचर्स मिल सके। इस स्कीम के तहत शुरुआत में सहायक शिक्षकों को 3 वर्ष के लिए 2,500 रुपए प्रति माह दिया जाता है, 3 वर्षों तक उनकी कहीं भी बदली नहीं होगी और 3 वर्षों के बाद उनको परमानेंट किया जाएगा। बाकी के प्रदेशों में जहां टीचर्स की जरूरत है, जहां 10 लाख टीचर्स की नियुक्ति होनी है, उनके लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी गुजरात के मॉडल पर ऐसी कोई स्कीम शुरू करना चाहते हैं?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: उपसभापति जी, गुजरात की एचीवमेंट बहुत अच्छी रही है, वहां पर स्कूलों में करीब 90 प्रतिशत टीचर्स हैं। इससे दूसरे राज्यों को सबक लेना चाहिए। जहां तक गुजरात मॉडल अपनाने की बात है या मध्य प्रदेश का मॉडल अपनाने की बात है, कुछ ऐसे राज्य भी हैं, जहां 100 परसेंट एचीवमेंट है, जो बीमार राज्य हैं, जहां पर मुश्किलें हैं, उनको इसे देखना चाहिए और इन्हें देखकर दूसरे राज्यों से अच्छी बातें सीखनी चाहिए और इंप्रूव करना चाहिए। यह काम राज्यों को ही करना है।

SHRIMATI BIMBA RAIKAR: Sir, this is a very ambitious scheme on education. Sir, Rs. 6,000 crores have been allocated for this scheme. The Centre has to give 75 per cent of it and the State has to contribute 25 per cent of the amount. some of the States, like Bihar and West Bengal, have not contributed anything. They have not appointed even a single teacher. Under this scheme, 32.40 lakh teachers were to be appointed in the year 2004-05 and in the year 2003-04, 29.67 lakh teachers were to be appointed. But these States have not contributed anything and have not appointed any teacher. What is the future plan of the Government so far as this scheme is concerned? Are they going to take any steps in this regard? Or, are they going to leave it as it is?

There are so many schools where children are there, but there are no teachers. Earlier, the position was, teachers used to be there but there were no children. What is the Government going to do in this regard? Is the Government going to take immediate action in this regard?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, उन्होंने दो राज्यों, वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार का ज़िक्र किया है। बिहार के अन्दर 63 परसेंट टीचर्स का अप्वायंटमेंट हो चुका है। अभी वहां जो इलेक्शन हुए, उसकी वजह से बीच में रुकावट आई। जहां तक 75 और 25 परसेंट के शेयर का सवाल है, वह अवेलेबल है। वेस्ट बंगाल में भी कोर्ट केस था, वह अब खत्म हो गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां भी अब तेजी से काम होगा। वहां भी स्टेट परसेंटेज की अब तक कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं आई है।

SHRI T. R. ZELIANG: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are grateful to the Planning Commission for bringing out this target, and the achievement made by the Department is almost 50 per cent on ground. However, in the North-Eastern Region, we have eight States, out of which six States have been covered under this programme, excepting Nagaland and Manipur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why these two States have not been covered under this programme. It it because that there are no proposals from these two States? Or, is there any other reason why Nagaland has not been covered under this programme?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, मैं इसकी जानकारी लेकर माननीय सदस्य को दूंगा कि वहां पर यह अभी तक क्यों इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाया है।

Students opting for Science and Technology

*263. SHRI R.K. ANAND:†
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of students opting for Science and Technology had shown a sharp decline from 1950 to 2005;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how it is comparable with the world figure; and

(d) the concrete measures to check this downslide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such data is maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI R.K. ANAND: Sir, I am surprised with the reply. I have got the UNDP Human Resources Development Report of 2001, which clearly indicates that India's much valued pool of trained scientists and technical personnel have already begun to shrink. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is correct that 20 per cent of the seats of all engineering courses in the country remain vacant. If it is so, what steps are being taken to enable students to pursue higher education in science and technology?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri R. K. Anand.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, जहां तक इंजीनियरिंग के अन्दर इंक्रिमेंट का सवाल है, उसके अन्दर काफी इंटरेस्ट बढ़ा है और स्टूडेंट्स भी इंजीनियरिंग में बड़ी तादाद में जा रहे हैं। अलबत्ता ये जो वेकेंट सीट्स, खाली जगहों की बात कर रहे हैं, यह प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ के अन्दर हो सकता है कि यह जगह न भरी हो, क्योंकि वहां पर हो सकता है कि गरीब बच्चे अपनी फीस नहीं दे पाते हों और वहां पर वह जगह खाली रहती हो। लेकिन जहां तक गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज़ज का सवाल है या सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ जो भी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़ चलाती है, वहां पर जितनी भी जगह हैं, वे भरी गई हैं।

SHRI R.K. ANAND: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a time when getting education in science means getting life. Now the students are migrating towards more lucrative jobs in the field of IT than opting for professional courses in the science stream. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a sharp decline in the number and quality of students opting for science and technology; that is, from 32 per cent in 1950, it has gone down to 15 per cent as to today. If it is so, then, what is being done to improve the quality of science education in India so that the boys coming out of colleges are able to get job opportunities?

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, जहां तक प्योर साइंस के अन्दर तालिब-ए-इल्मों के, छात्रों के जाने का सवाल है, इसकी परसेंटेज घटी नहीं है, लेकिन यह बहुत इंक्रेजिंग भी नहीं है। आज जो कंसर्न है कि +2 के बाद ज्यादातर बच्चे या तो इंजीनियरिंग में जाना चाहते हैं या मेडिकल में जाना चाहते हैं या कुछ और प्रोफेशनल कोर्सेज़ में जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर उन्हें इस बात की गारंटी होती है कि वे पास करने के बाद कहीं-न-कहीं जॉब पर लगेंगे, लेकिन मुल्क के अन्दर जरूरत इस बात की है कि कॉलेजेज़ के अन्दर और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अन्दर साईंस की तालीम के बेहतर इन्तजाम हों। आगे इसके बारे में भारत सरकार भी सोचेगी और राज्य सरकारों को भी सोचना चाहिए, ताकि फैसिलिटीज़ हों और लैब अच्छे हों, पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम ज्यादा बेहतर हो, क्योंकि जो आज के आंकड़े हैं, उनमें +2 के बाद का जो एज ग्रुप है, 18 से 24 वर्ष, उसमें इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल के अलावा सिर्फ 9 परसेंट बच्चे ही +2 के बाद यूनिवर्सिटी में या कॉलेजेज़ में जाते हैं। यह तादाद बहुत इंक्रेजिंग नहीं है, बहुत बढ़ नहीं रही है। इसे बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और कॉलेजेज़ के अन्दर अच्छे इन्तजाम हों।

श्री आर० पी० गोयनका: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सवाल के भाग ''क'' का जवाब दो वर्ड्स में दिया है ''जी नहीं'' और उन्होंने अभी आनन्द साहब के सवाल का जवाब दिया ''हां कम हो रहा है और हम इस पर विचार करेंगे व सेंटर तथा स्टेट दोनों को विचार करना है। तो महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इनका कौन-सा जवाब सही है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: महोदय, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि पर्सेंटेज घट रहा है यानी जिस लेवल पर बढ़ना चाहिए, उस लेवल पर बढ़ नहीं रहा है मैंने कहा कि बच्चों को प्लस टू के बाद

प्योर साइंस की तरफ जाना चाहिए। उनका इंटरेस्ट उतना नहीं है जितना इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिसिन और दूसरे प्रोफेशनल कोर्सेज के अंदर है। महोदय, यह इंटरेस्ट तभी बढ़ेगा जब हम यूनिवर्सिटीज व कॉलेज के अंदर फेसिलिटीज बढ़ाएंगे, नई इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोलेंगे और उस के बारे में हमें सोचना होगा, विचार करना होगा और उस की तैयारी करनी होगी।

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, these are very serious issues; though the question may not have been framed in the way in which I understand it and, I think, Mr. Anand will agree with me. This is actually about basic science and, what you call, basic engineering education, professional education. It is a very serious concern today. If you ask anyone today, you will not find people going in for basic engineering education. The number of people going in for civil, electrical and mechanical engineering is decreasing. As a matter of fact, people coming out of civil, electrical and mechancial engineering are also going to just one particular industry, that is, IT or computers. That is the point. One of the chief executives of a power company was sharing his anxiety with me and saying that today we do not have sufficient number of power engineers in the field of power generation, transmission and distribution, a crisis which is being faced even by the United States of America because of this one-point focus on the IT sector. So, the question is that of developing the R&D in basic science and going in for civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. Are they being ignored at the cost of the single-point focus or attraction towards the IT or the computer sector? मंत्रीजी को जांच कर के देश को बताना चाहिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: महोदय, यह बात दुरुस्त है कि आई॰ टी॰, कंप्यूटर या इंलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कम्युनिकेशन के अंदर स्टूडेंट्स ज्यादा बड़ी तादाद में जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी नहीं है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, मैकेनिकल या सिविल इंजीनियरिंग को रिड्यूस किया जाए बल्कि अगर कोई भी कॉलेज इन ब्रांचेज को मांगता है तो हम आगे बढ़कर कहते हैं कि यह जरूर होना चाहिए क्योंकि बगैर इस के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने या मुल्क का जो बड़ा काम है, वह नहीं होगा।

श्री अबू आसिम आजमी: सर, मैं आप के माध्य से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि साइंस और टैक्नॉलोजी की तालीम बहुत मंहगी हो गयी है और साइंस व टैक्नॉलोजी के कॉलेजेज़ में भारी फीस के अलावा भारी डोनेशन लिया जाता है, इसलिए गरीब और मिडल क्लास के इंटैलीजेंट बच्चे साइंस और टैक्नॉलोजी को छोड़कर दूसरी फैकल्टीज में जा रहे हैं? अगर ऐसा है तो सरकार इस को रोकने के लिए क्या इंतजाम कर रही है ताकि हमारे मिडल क्लास के बच्चे भी साइंस और टैक्नॉलोजी में तालीम हासिल कर सकें?

†شری ابو عاصم اعظمی : سر، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانئے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کی تعلیم بہت مہنگی ہوگئی ہے اور سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کی کالجس میں بھاری فیس کے علاوہ بھاری ڈونیشن لیا جاتا ہے، اس لئے غریب اور مڈل کلاس کے انٹیلی جینٹ بچے سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کو چھوڑ کر دوسری فیکلٹیز میں جا رہے ہیں؟ اگر ایسا ہے تو سرکار اس کو روکنے کے لئے کیا انتظام کر رہی ہے تاکہ ہمارے مڈل کلاس کے بچے بھی سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی میں تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں؟†

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: महोदय, जो यूनिवर्सिटीज या कॉलेज सरकार चलाती है, उसके अंतर्गत फीस बहुत नोमीनल है। प्राइवेट कॉलेज के बारे में आप कह सकते हैं कि वहां फीस कुछ ज्यादा होगी। जहां तक डोनेशन का सवाल है, डोनेशन का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। हम लोग डोनेशंस को एग्री नहीं करते हैं। अगर कही पर कोई डोनेशन लेता है तो वह गलत है।

श्री अबू आसिम आजमी: सर, यू॰ पी॰ के लोग महाराष्ट्र और कहां-कहां जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वे ज्यादा डोनेशन नहीं दे सकते।

†شری ابو عاصم اعظمی : سر، یو. پی. کے لوگ مہاراشٹر اور کہاں کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ کیوں کہ وہ زیادہ ڈونیشن نہیں دے سکتے۔†

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the data regarding the percentage of students opting for science and technology is not being maintained by the Government. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken such a decision not to maintain any data of students who ae opting for science and technology. If so, then, how would one be able to know whether their number is increasing or decreasing? I am unable to understand why the Government is not maintaining such a basic data. The hon. Minister is blatantly telling on the floor of the House that the data is not being maintained. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to maintain such a data in future or not.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, हमारे पास 1991 से लेकर अभी तक का डाटा मौजूद है। जहां तक इन्होंने स्पेसिफिक डाटा के बारे में कहा है, तो अगर वह इनको चाहिए तो मैं इनके पास भिजवा दूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is answering your question. You cannot put supplementary on supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated here that no data is maintained. But, now he is saying that some data is being maintained. He cannot mislead the House like this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. He said that he will send the data to you. As regard the question whether the number of students opting for science and technology is falling, he said, 'no'. He did not say that the data is not being maintained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: मैंने पहले बताया कि तकरीबन 9 परसेंट बच्चे ही इस एज ग्रुप में हैं, जिनके लिए मुल्क के अन्दर प्लस टू के बाद फैसिलिटी मौजूद है। इस फैसिलिटी को बढ़ाने की बात है। जब तक वह फैसिलिटी नहीं बढ़ेगी, जब तक बच्चों के बैठने की जगह नहीं होगी, तो फिर हम इसको कैसे आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। ....(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... माइक की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, यह खुशी की बात है कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पढ़ने के लिए विद्यार्थियों में आग्रह कम नहीं हो रहा है। यह अत्यंत शुभ सूचना है, खुशी की बात है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि हम अगर नए-नए प्रतिष्ठान खोलेंगे तो विद्यार्थियों का आग्रह और बढ़ेगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि सन् 2003 में यू॰जी॰सी॰ ने उड़ीसा के भुवनेश्वर में एक नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साईंस खोलने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को दिया था। राज्य सरकार ने भी उस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाए थे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अब उस नेशनल इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ साईंस को बंद करने का कार्य शुरू हो गया है, एक प्रकार से बन्द किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय सदन के माध्यम से हमारे प्रदेश और राष्ट्र को थोड़ा बताएं कि भुवनेश्वर में नेशनल इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ साइंस बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा।

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी: सर, मैं इसकी जानकारी लेकर इनको भिजवा दूंगा।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आपके पास इसका जवाब नहीं है।

*264. [The questioner (Shri P.K. Maheshwari) was absent. For answer *vide* page 26]

*265. [The questioners (Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Shri Ram Jethmalani) were absent. For answer *vide* page 30]

Master Plan-2021

*266. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of preparation of the Zonal Plans and Local Area Plans in accordance with the new Master Plan for Delhi-2021;

(b) the Zones in Delhi for which the Zonal Plans have been finalized;

(c) whether the Zonal Plan for West Delhi-(Zone G) takes into account the proposals of the "Influence Zone" along MRTS for the Barakhamba-Dwarka line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) was published, by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 8.4.2005 inviting objections/ suggestions from public within a period of 90 days. More than 7000 objections/suggestions have been received in response to the Public Notice. A Board of Hearing & Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, DDA has been constituted for examination of the objections/ suggestions received from public and for initiating further action under the provisions of Delhi Development Act 1957 to finalise MPD-2021.

The Draft Master Plan 2021 provides for formulation of the Zonal Plans in the form of Structure Plans. The Plan also provides for preparation of Local Area Plans of ward/sub zone by the concerned local bodies.

(b) Under the Master Plan 2001, Delhi has been divided into 15 Zones. The Zonal Development Plans have been finalised in accordance with the provisions of the existing Master Plan *i.e.* MPD-2001 in respect of Zones B,C,D,E,F and Walled City (Part Zone A & C).

(c) and (d) Draft MPD 2021 envisages re-development of a maximum upto 500 meter wide belt on both sides of Centre Line of the MRTS route as influence zone. The Influence Zone along MRTS Corridor, is to be identified on the basis of physical features such as metro, roads, drains, high tension lines, control zones of Monuments/heritage areas, and existing development, etc. for preparation of re-developmen plans by the concerned Local Bodies.

The aove guiding principles shall apply in the preparation of all the Zonal Plans including that of Zone G.

SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his written reply that the Draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has been published. More than 7000 objections have been received, and a Board has been constituted to examine them. But, despite various Master Plans, Delhi has grown haphazardly. It is marred by illegal constructions; encroachment of public land by individuals and more so by mafia who, in connivance with the DDA and municipal authorities, have set up J.J. colonies on public land. Thereafter, these people put pressure on the Government to rehabilitate these JJ dwellers. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete measures the Government propose to take to tackle these issues of Delhi so that it can proudly proclaim to be the capital of India.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member has made a number of formulations and each of them is open to discussion. But that apart, Sir, the points are well taken. We have given the draft Master Plan for 2021. As she has rightly mentioned, more than 7000 objections have been raised, and they are being heard. All her concerns will be addressed as and when we finalise the Master Plan.

SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Sir, the influence zone has identified metro roads, trains, high-tension lines, monuments, etc. But there is no mention about public places where functions, marriages, etc., could be held. In Delhi, venues for holding marriages and other functions are very inadequate. The hon. High Court of Delhi has prohibited solemnisation of marriages in farm houses. *Baraat Ghars* and banquet halls are inadequate. So, I would like to know what povisions the Government propose to make in this regard.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, she expressed concern about the public function halls. That will be taken care of when we finalise the zonal plans which, naturally, will follow the finalisation of the Master Plan.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, many incidents have cropped up regarding serious violations of the Master Plan and the guidelines to allot land at concessional rates to the educational and medical institutions by the DDA. The worst sufferers are the EWS and the poor people. Even the schools that have been allotted land at concessional rates, to take care of the EWS students, have violated that. In this situation, the DDA says that its duty is to only allot lands and nothing more than that. I would like to know whether the Minister agrees with such a reply by the DDA. It is only

to avoid responsibility. Is there any plan to curb such serious violations? What action would the Minister take to deal with this situation?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the lands were allotted for societal purposes, such as schools and hospitals, yes, there are complaints about violations of the conditions under which these plots of land are allotted. That is being looked into. But, in future, we are trying to look at another proposition; that is, allotting land for such purposes through auction so that these problems can be pre-empted from arising.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the rate at which we are proceeding to finalise the Master Plan, it seems to me that it will be 2021 before the Master Plan is promulgated. But my question is: Why is the Master Plan being planned for such a long-time? It is now customary worldwide to have Master Plan for a five-year period, because the growth of cities is so rapid that it is very difficult to anticipate and plan for 20 years ahead. So, is the Government considering some kind of a vision plan to take into account, say, 20 or 25 years, ahead and within that period make specific provision of planning for five years because beyond that it is very difficult to anticipate the rate of growth?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as of now, we have been preparing the Master Plan on the basis of 20 years. While prepaing the Master Plan, we also take note of the growth rates that are possible within each five-year time-frame. So, that is being taken care of. However, the point made by him will be taken into consideration. We have projections in regard to both the population growth and needs of the people, both on a five yearly basis and on a 20 yearly basis.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, my question is based on the reply that the hon. Minister has given that he is going to consider a proposal to auction lands while making allotment to societies. Sir, it has been known to this House because it was debated that the allotment was made at throwaway prices to certain organisations and certain individuals. I would like to draw his kind attention to the fact that when we debated this issue, a CBI inquiry was ordered in some cases. Sir, there are poor people who are living in slums, and, then, there are organisations which are mean for very important social purposes. Is it a fact that the Minister is going to equate oranges with apples and putting auction in every place? Or, is it under consideration that the Master Plan will take into consideration the social aspects, service and the mafia coming and exploiting the prices especially ...(*Interruptions*)... It may kindly be noted that Delhi is the only place ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has understood your question. he wants to answer immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have not yet completed my question. That is why I would like to know ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He knows your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: What has happened to the CBI inquiry? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the status of that inquiry? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, first of all, I was not fully understood by the hon. Member. I said, we could look at the proposition of auction in regard to allotment of lands for schools and hospitals. I did not refer to housing societies. Whatever decision that we may take, we shall take the needs of weaker sections into consideration and will formulate a special plan for them. As for the CBI inquiry, it is on, Sir. I cannot answer at what stage the CBI inquiry is.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. The population of Delhi has crossed more than 1.2 crore. Not only that, the township has been extended to the rural areas also. A very pertinent question that hon. Member, Mr. Seelam has put is about those weaker sections of the people which are living in the rural areas. Now urbanisation is taking place and when you go through the activities of the DDA and the scandals that are coming out everyday, we can find that it is a den of corruption. This is very clear whether it is allotment of lands for schools or whether it is allotment of lands for hospitals. There is corruption in everything particularly in the last six years. ...(*Interruptions*)... When the NDA Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am putting my question. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... On the one hand, we need accommodation for the weaker sections of the people and those who are living in slums, and on the other hand, you are giving lands at throwaway price to the affluent people. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would cancel the allotments, which have been made by violating the rules and regulations. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Without going into the value judgements that our hon. Member has pronounced upon the various activities, let me say that the plan for the weaker sections will be qualitatively different from the plan for development of land which will be required for affluent sections. I

see the point that valuable land in Delhi has been made available even for affluent sections at concessional rates. There is a need for change in that approach. Let me think over and come back to you.

* 267. [The questioner (Prof. R.B.S. Verma) was absent. For answer *vide* page 30 *infra*.]

*268. [The questioner (Shri C. Rama Chandraiah) was absent. For answer *vide* page 33 *infra*.]

Ban on recruitment of Safai Karamcharis

*269. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendaitons of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis to lift the blanket ban imposed on recruitment of the Safai karamcharis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other recommendations made by the above commission; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its three-monthly progress report submitted in March, 2005, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has recommended that blanket ban should be lifted on the recruitment of Safai Karamcharis

(c) Some of the major recommendations made by the Commission in its three-monthly progress report are: contract system for engagement of Safai Karamcharis should be abolished; Safai Karamcharis should be covered under the Labour Act; fresh survey of scavengers should be conducted; safety equipments should be made mandatory for Safai karamcharis; and basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, etc. should be provided to Bastis of Safai Karamcharis.

(d) As regards (b) above, there is no blanket ban on recruitment of Safai Karamcharis. The State Governments have been requested by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to conduct fresh survey. The

matter regarding safety equipments has been taken up with Ministry of Urban Development and Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/ UT Administrations. All Chief Ministers have also been addressed in the matter. In regard to other recommendations, Ministries/ Departments concerned and Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to take necessary action.

DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Sir, in its tri-monthly progress Report submitted in March, 2005, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has recommended that blanket ban should be lifted on the recruitment of Safai Karamcharis. What has happened to that recommendation?

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Sir, the Report sent by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis in march, 2005, had recommended that blanket ban should be lifted on the recruitment of Safai Karamcharis. I want to clarify to the hon. Member, through you, that there is no blanket ban on the recruitment of Safai Karamcharis.

DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Sir, some of the major recommendations made by the Commission in its tri-monthly progress Report are: Contract system for engagement of Safai Karamcharis should be abolished; Safai Karamcharis should be covered under the Labour Act; fresh surve of scavengers should be conducted; safety equipments should be made mandatory for Safai Karamcharis; and, basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, etc., should be provided to Bastis of Safai Karamcharis. I would like to know what is the progress on these.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Sir, on these major recommendations, I have already written to all the hon. Chief Ministers of all the States. I have written to them to abolish the contract system. I have written to the Labour Ministry, to the DoPT, requesting them to bring Safai Karamcharis under the purview of the Labour Act. I have taken up the issue with the Ministry of Labour for safety equipment and civic amenities. We have also written to all the concerned ministries. We have written to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of HRD. We have also written to the RGI. And, for fresh survey, we have taken up the matter with the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Sir, through you, I would like to remind that during Mahatma Gandhi's time, in every ashram, he used to ask every member of the ashram to do scavenging work. He wanted that a particular community or caste as Scavengers should be abolished. Safai Karamcharis

should be given other employment and that is why he used to say and made people like all of us to do the scavenging work. I have also done scavenging work in the ashram. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry are taking to liberate scavengers from this job and what kind of alternative employment is being given to them.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Member has made a reference to Mahatma Gandhi. Now-a-days, we do not use the word. We use the work 'Balmiki.' But, at that time, it was called Bhangi Mukti Andolan. It was a very great revolutionary movement to whcih the hon. Member referred. I would like to say that this has already been announced by the hon. Prime Minister and we are making all efforts to ensure that by 2007 we are able to completely eradicate the manual scavenging and that we will be able to do it only if we are able to rehabilitate, give alternative employment to all the scavengers who are still doing this work. So, we have, on the one hand, an action plan for complete eradication of scavenging; on the other hand, we have a scheme, the NSLRS, for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers, through which we are giving them micro loans, we are giving them other alternative jobs so that they can be rehabilitated in other works.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मैंने मंत्री जी के जवाब को सुना और मैं यह समझती हूं कि इससे ज्यादा अन्याय दलितों के प्रति जो इनके जवाब में स्पष्ट है, उन्होंने कहा सैक्शन (सी) में कि ये तमाम मेजर रिकमंडेशन्स हुई हैं, लेकिन जब पूछा गया कि इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं, इनका जवाब यह था कि हमने सबको चिट्ठी दे दी हैं सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि अभी इसी वक्त सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री के जितने दफतर हैं, तमाम स्टेट्स की बात छोड़िये, अगर उस मंत्रालय का यह मानना है कि सिफारिशें सही हैं, तो क्या सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री का जो तमाम दलितों को कांट्रेक्ट लेबर पर सफाई कर्मचारी के रूप में रखा जा रहा है, उनकी कोई सर्विस कंडीशन्स नहीं हैं, उनकी कोई सर्विस सेक्योरिटी कंडीशन्स नहीं हैं और केवल यह दलितों के साथ होगा। सर, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या केबिनेट में इस कमीशन की रेकमंडेशन्स रखी गई हैं या केबिनेट में इस पर बहस हुई है और क्या फैसला हुआ है कि कम से कम सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज़ में यह कांट्रेक्ट लेबर सिस्टम समाप्त किया जाये।

श्रीमती मीरा कुमार: सर, सम्मानित सदस्या ने यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं उनकी व्यथा को समझती हूं और वह हम सब की व्यथा है। मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहती हूं कि जहां तक यह ठेके पर कार्य देने का सवाल है, एक तो वे हैं, जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं और एक वे हैं, जो अपने ही हाथ से मनुष्य का मैला ढोने का काम करते हैं, उनको जो ठेके पर रखा जा रहा है, उनके बारे में यह प्रश्न है। सफाई कर्मचारी अलग कैटेगरी में आते हैं। इसके संबंध में, हम लोग बहुत तत्परता से लगे हुए हैं क्योंकि इसमें श्रम मंत्रालय की अहम भूमिका है और उनसे हम निरन्तर सम्पर्क में हैं कि इस टेके के कार्य पर जल्दी से जल्दी उनका निर्णय हो और उनकी कार्यवाही हो।

श्री एस॰एस॰ अहलुवालिया: उपसभापति, महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो सुलभ शौचालय हैं, जहां पर लोगों को, scavengers को इन्वाल्व किया जा सकता है, उनको कांट्रेक्ट दिये जा सकते हैं, सारे भारत में सुलभ शौचालय दिये जा रहे हैं, क्या आपने कोई सर्वे किया है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आपने सारे भारत में सुलभ शौचालय का सर्वे किया है कि ये दलितों को दिये गये हैं या अन्य लोगों को दिये गये हैं? इसके बारे में बताने की कृपा करें।

श्रीमती मीरा कुमार: सर, सुलभ शौचालय के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, उसके बारे में अगर ये मुझे अलग से सूचना दे देंगे, तो हम पूरी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके आपको दे देंगे।

श्री धर्मपाल सभ्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने जबाब में सफाई कर्मचारियों को दो भागों में बांट दिया है। मैं इनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेशन में जो नाली को साफ करने का काम करते हैं और जो सड़क को साफ करते हैं, तो इन दोनों में क्या अंतर है?

सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए पहले कभी दो कैटेगरी नहीं होती थीं। एक ही वर्ग था, जो इस काम को करता था और उसकी सोशल सेक्यारिटी थी, उसका प्रोविडेंट फंड काटा जाता था, उसको पेंशन दी जाती थी।

[श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए]

लेकिन यह बहुत अन्याय है कि जो लोग दलितों से भी दलित हैं, उनके साथ ऐसा अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सफाई कर्मचारियों, चाहे वे नाली को साफ करते हैं, चाहे वे झाड़ू से दफ्तर को साफ करते हैं, क्या आप उनके लिए एक जैसा नियम बनाएंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Video Coverage of Cricket Matches

†*264. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan sells video coverage of cricket matches during its telecast to various news channels;

(b) if so, the amount received by Government on this account;

(c) whether some channels are yet to pay this amount to Government; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati, an autonomous corporation, has informed that video coverage of cricket is sold to various news channels subject to terms and conditions, on payment or free of cost as specified in Statement. (*See* below).

(b) Some private channels have contested the bill raised by Prasar Bharati and the matter is *subjudice*. So far the amount received by Prasar Bharati, an autonomous body, from private channels is Rs. 12,000/-.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are given at statement-II.

Statement I

Copy of terms and conditions of Prasar Bharati for use of footage of the India-Pakistan Series.

PRASAR BHARATI
(Broadcasting Corporation of India)

No. CEO/FB/Sports/145 Dated 7 March, 2005

To,

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the terms and conditions for Television News/Programme Access prescribed by Prasar Bharati during India-Pakistan Cricket Series 2005 being played from 8th March 2005 to 17th April 2005.

As you are aware no organization other than Doordarshan is permitted to broadcast into India sound or image of this series including sporting action, opening, closing and presentation/award ceremonies or other activities which occur at match venues beyond what is allowable under these terms and conditions.

Non-rights Holders are requested to adhere to the stipulations of the said terms and conditions for Television News/Programme Access. Doordarshan has made arrangements for monitoring of all TV channels to assure itself that these terms and conditions are being observed. Any infringement of these terms and conditions would attract legal and financial consequences.

If you are interested to show footage of India-Pakistan Cricket Series 2005 on your channel, charges will be Rs. 6,000/- per minute.

We are sure that in the spirit of mutual respect for each other's copyright, there would not be any breach of our terms and conditions of the Television News/Programme access.

Thanking you.

Your faithfully,

Sd/-
(K.S. Sarma)

PRASAR BHARATI'S TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE OF MATCH FOOTAGE OF THE INDIA-PAKISTAN SERIES

In compliance of the Order of the Hon'ble Court of Madras, Prasar Bharati would telecast the cricket matches of India-Pakistan Series to be played in India during March 8-April 17, 2005 on an exclusive basis on DD-I and DD-Sports within the territory of India. No other organisation has the right to broadcast/telecast sound or images of any event, including sporting action, Opening, Closing and Prize distribution, Presentation Ceremony or other activities which occur at Match Venues in this territory. Any channel desirous of utilizing the footage may do so on the terms and conditions detailed below:

1. A channel interested in taking video footage of Doordarshan's telecast of the cricket matches, can be provided the same, subject to payment of Rs. 6000/- per minute.
2. Any channel may utilise match footage not exceeding 30 seconds in news bulletins free of cost, subject to the secondage utilised not exceeding 2 minutes per day. Match footage may be used only as a part of regularly scheduled daily news bulletins of which the actual news elecment constitutes the main feature. News bulletins shall not be positioned or promoted as Cricket Match Programme.
3. A channel utilising footage in terms of Para 2 above shall respect the following provisions:

(i) it shall not make available or provide match footage to any third party without the express prior written consent of Prasar Bharati.

(ii) It shall ensure that no advertising or other message is placed before, during or after the telecast of match footage in any manner whatsoever.

4. Each telecast of footage shall given an on-screen credit to Doordarshan in addition to displaying DD logo as it appears. No attempt should be made to mask the logo or avoid DD logo by zooming in by any electronic means.

Statement-II

Details of the Amount Received/Outstanding Dues against Pvt. Channels on account of taking DD Signal in respect of India Vs. Pakistan Cricket Series 2005.

Sl. No.	Channel's Name	Amount of Invoices raised	Amount Received (Rs.)	Balance outstanding dues as on date
1.	M/s Aaj Tak	Rs. 25,08,000		Rs. 25,08,000
2.	M/s Asianet Global	Rs. 10,32,000		Ps. 10,32,000
3.	M/s CNBC	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 12,000	
4.	M/s ESPN	Rs. 12,30,000		Rs. 12,30,000
5.	M/s ETV 2	Rs. 11,52,000		Rs. 11,52,000
6.	M./s Headlines Today	Rs. 34,74,000		Rs. 34,74,000
7.	M/s India TV	Rs. 13,20,000		Rs. 13,20,000
8.	M/s NDTV 24x7	Rs.82,44,000		Rs.82,44,000
9.	M/s NDTV India	Rs. 68,04,000		Rs. 68,04,000
10.	M/s Sahara Samay	Rs. 16,02.000		Rs. 16,02.000
11.	M/s Star News	Rs. 40,28,000		Rs. 40,28,000
12.	M/s Star Sports	Rs. 38,58,000		Rs. 38,58,000
13.	M/s Sun News	Rs. 36,60,000		Rs. 36,60,000
14.	M/s TV 9	Rs. 17,04,000		Rs. 17,04,000
15.	M/s Ten Sports	Rs. 5,82,000		Rs. 5,82,000
16.	M/s Zee News	Rs. 40,86,000		Rs. 40,86,000
	TOTAL :	Rs. 4,53,96,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,53,84,000
	Total Bill raised	Rs. 4,53,96,000		
	Amount received	Rs. 12,000		
	Amount to be received	Rs. 4,53,84,000		

DDA's Festival Housing Scheme

†*265. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority had introduced Festival Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of houses proposed to be allotted under this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact, that allotments under this scheme had been made in violation of the policy set in this regard; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the persons responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it had launched Festival Housing Scheme during the period from 20.10.2004 to 24.11.2004 and has allotted 2506 flats under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The DDA has further informed that allotments were made in accordance with the policy. As such the question of fixing responsibility against any officer does not arise.

Welfare schemes for women and children

†*267. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are running the schemes for the welfare of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount disbursed under such schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of the schemes being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development during Tenth Five Year Plan are provided in the Annual Reports (2002-03 to 2004-05) of the Department, which are placed in the Parliament. These Reports are available in the Parliament Library and departmental website *http://www.wcd.nic.in* also. However, the details of the major welfare schemes for women and children are given at Statement-I and the amount disbursed under these schemes are given at Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of the major schemes being implemented by the department of women and child development for welfare and development of women and children

1. **Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers**

   The Central Sector Scheme of Creches for Children of Poor Working Women and Ailing Mothers were started in 1975. The scheme aims to provide day care services to the children below the age of five years, belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The services provided to the children include day care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medical facilities and recreation. The scheme has been restructured and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers and the financial norms under this programme have been revised upwardly.

2. **ICDS**

   The Scheme provides a package of services comprising of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

3. **ICDS Training**

   To strengthen ICDS programme and optimize its qualitative outcomes, the scheme provides for training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and AWWs in the country.

4. **Hostels for Working Women**

   To provide suitable, safe and inexpensive accommodation to working women residing in places away from their home towns to be able to work.

5. **Swawlamban**

   The scheme is being implemented to train poor women and to provide them employment opportunities on sustainable basis in non-traditional and training women in upcoming trade. This scheme is in the process of being transferred to the States.

6. **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

   The scheme aims to make a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit.

7. **Swadhar**

   The scheme seeks to rehabilitate the women in difficult circumstances by a shelter-based holistic and integrated approach. The components covered include shelter, food, counselling, medical and legal support, training for economic rehabilitation of women and help line facilities.

8. **Short Stay Homes for Women And Girls**

   The scheme seeks to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social and moral danger due to family problems, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation and other causes.

9. **Awareness Generation Project (AGP)**

   It aims to generate awareness among rural and poor women to activate them to work for achieving their rights and to deal with social issues in their surroundings.

10. **Condensed Courses of Education for Women**

    The object of the scheme is to provide opportunities to school drop-out girls/women for formal education and vocational skills to needy women. The scheme benefits windows, destitute deserted women and also those belonging to economically backward classes.

11. **Swayamsidha**

    Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for women's empowerment through women's Self-Help Group (SHGs).

12. **Swa-shakti**

    The projects aims at enhancing women's access to resources to improve quality of their life through use of drudgery and time deducting devices, health, literacy and confidence enhancement and by increasing their control over income through their involvement in skill development and income generation.

13. **Balika Samridhi Yojana**

This scheme is a comprehensive girl child specific scheme, which addresses the discrimination against them. Upto two girls are covered from a family to provide benefits of post-delivery grant of Rs. 500/- and scholarship of Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1000/- upto Tenth Standard. The scheme is in the process of being transferred to the States.

Statement-II

Details of expenditure of the major schemes of the department of women and child development during tenth five year plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (during 2002-03 to 2004-05 & anti. exp. 2005-06)
1.	Creches/Day Care Centers for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers	56.02
2.	Hostels for Working Women	22.46
3.	Swawlamban	66.03
4.	Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	67.72
5.	Swadhar	15.37
6.	Short Stay Homes	52.87
7.	Condensed Courses	17.81
8.	Awareness Generation Projects	19.18
9.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (General) and World Bank—ICDS	9548.99
10.	World Bank—Training (UDISHA)	219.55
11.	Balika Samriddhi Yojana	39.77
12.	Swyamsidha	44.93
13.	Swa-Shakti	64.12

Internet connection in schools and colleges

*268. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide high-speed internet connection to various schools and colleges in every district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the high-speed internet connections provided in Andhra Pradesh during the last one and half year; and

(d) by when the same would be provided to schools and colleges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Schemes of Central Government and University Grants Commission to provide assistance for computers to selected schools and colleges do not insist on high speed connectivity (speed of 512 Kbps or higher).

(c) No high speed internet connections has been provided in schools and colleges of Andhra Pradesh under UGC Scheme or the Information and Communication Technology @ School Scheme implemented by the Ministry.

(d) There is no proposal by the Central Government at present to fund high speed internet connectivity to schools and colleges in any State.

Distorted presentation of Jain religion

†*270. SHIR LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by NCERT regarding distorted presentation of Jain Religion in the history text book "Pracheen Bharat" prescribed for class XI;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) NCERT is issuing instructions to amend the relevant passage in the text book.

Duty on registration of residential units

*271. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated to fix a uniform rate of duty for registration of residential units throughout the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the States imposing a considerably higher percentage of duty on property registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Being a State subject by virtue of Entry 63 in List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, making any legislation on Stamp Duty reduction does not come under the purview of Union Government.

However, a scheme of Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) was under operation since 28.6.2003 till 31.3.2005 for giving incentives to the State/ UTs, which were willing to carry out urban reforms out of the specified list. One of the reforms was related to reduction of Stamp Duty to not more than 5% by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 283,503 crore was released to various State Governments for taking necessary steps under URIF.

URIF as a separate scheme has been discontinued since 31.3.2005 and has been subsumed in the recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3.12.2005.

Reservation in IITs

272. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 4000 seats available in various Indian Institutes of Technology all over the country;

(b) the system of reservation for these 4000 seats, category-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the intake by 5 per cent this year; and

(d) the details of Government's plans to make better and optimum use of the vast buildings and equipments at various IITs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) 3890 seats are available in B. Tech. and Dual Degree Programmes in the seven IITs.

In the IITs, in each programme, 15% and 7.5% of seats are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) categories, respectively. Candidates belonging to these categories are

admitted on relaxed criteria. In case of the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) for Undergraduate admission, if all the reserved seats in SC/ST category are not filled, other SC/ST candidates failing to qualify even with the relaxed admission norms but satisfying certain other minimum requirements are offered admission to a preparatory course of one year duration. This course attempts to prepare the students in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and English. On successful completion of the course, the students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate programmes against the unfilled quota of seats for that year. 3% seats are reserved for PD (Persons with Disabilities) candidates (including leprosy cured) as specified by the Government, who are otherwise fit to pursue the course and qualify JEE with relaxed norms relevant to this category. Two seats are also available for preferential allotment of courses in each Institute for children of defence/ paramilitary personnel killed or permanent disabled in action during war or peacetime operations (DS Category). To avail this preferential allotment, candidates must qualify for admission in the general category.

The IITs are autonomous institutions and such decisions are taken by their Governing Bodies taking into account availability of infrastructure. Not only for undergraduate but also for the Post-Graduate and Ph.D programmes, the trend is of an increase in intake due to introduction of new programmes, at all levels, including short duration courses/ programmes for optimal utilisation of existing resources. IIT's are encourage to expand their existing infrastructure and to increase intake within the available resources.

Marriageable age of girls

*273. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's reaction to the judgment of the Delhi High Court declaring legality of the marriageable age of 15 years of girls;

(b) what is the present provision for marriageable age of a boy and a girl;

(c) the likely social consequences, health scenario and population problems as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There is nothing in the judgment of Delhi High Court relating to the case of

Ms. Shikha Sharma suggesting or directing for making 15 years as the marriageable age of girls.

(b) At present the marriageable age for a boy is 21 years and for a girl is 18 years;

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

Implementation of schemes in Goa

*274. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing schemes of his Ministry in force in the country;

(b) the schemes in force in Goa; and

(c) the financial assistance given to the State Government for various schemes during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The following schemes are being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development for development of cities and towns in the country:—

(i) Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities.

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

(iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

(iv) Lumpsum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

(v) Solid Waste Management and Drainage in ten selected airfield towns.

(vi) Urban Transport Planning.

In addition, Government of India has recently approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) consisting of two Sub-Missions *viz.* (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance and (ii) Basic Services to the Urban poor, to be implemented by Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. An outlay of Rs. 5467.17 crore, as Additional Central Assistance for the Mission, exists in the Annual Budget 2005-06 of Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c) The schemes under implementation in Goa and financial assistance given to the State Government during the last five years are:—

(i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT):—

Details of financial assistance provided are as under:

Year	Central assistance Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
2000-01	8.00
2001-02	Nil
2002-03	Nil
2003-04	Nil
2004-05	16.08

(ii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP):—

Details of financial assistance provided are as under:

Year	Central assistance Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
2000-01	Nil
2001-02	75.31
2002-03	75.29
2003-04	Nil
2004-05	Nil

Review of DTH TV channel

*275. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review was conducted of the performance of DTH TV channel launched by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State-wise number of viewers and the amount spent by Doordarshan on the DTH and the income generated by it since its launching;

(c) whether Doordarshan is satisfied with the number of viewers;

(d) if so, the justifications therefor; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had originally approved 30 TV channels for carriage on the DTH service, at an estimated cost of Rs. 164 crore, to provide multi channel TV coverage to uncovered and underserved remote areas. Presently this service comprises 33 TV channels (19 Doordarshan and 14 private TV Channels) and 12 All India Radio channels, which can be received anywhere in the country except Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Based on an internal review of demand of several private channels to join the Doordarshan's platform, the Government permitted Doordarshan to raise the number of TV channels in the DTH bouquet from thirty three channels to fifty. There are no separate revenues from DTH service, as all advertisements are an integral part of the individual TV channels' earnings. Since the DTH service is provided in a non-addressable mode, the Government does not have any information on the viewership. However, field reports suggest that about 4.2 million DTH receive systems have been sold in the open market as on July, 2005.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Unlike pay DTH service of a private service provider, no monthly subscription charges are required to be paid to receive the DTH transmission. Besides, a large number of private channels have expressed interest in being a part of DTH bouquet, which, if included in the service, is expected to enhance the penetration of DTH receive systems and hence the viewership, which is serving the public interest. Prasar Bharati has also started examining the technical and commercial feasibility to further expand the capacity of DTH platform to cover one hundred channels.

(e) Does not arise.

Lack of public toilets in Metro cities

*276. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the best practices with regard to public toilets are missing in the Metro cities of the country;

(b) whether the world standards require a public convenience after every 1 km.;

(c) if so, the number of public toilets in each of the metros namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai as compared to 5539 toilets in London for 74 lakh population;

(d) whether the existing toilets are in a dilapidated state, particularly in Delhi, with unbearable stench suggesting inadequate maintenance and unsafe conveniences for the ladies; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Public toilets are provided and maintained in metro cities by the municipal bodies. Due to intensive usage, these toilets are sometimes not in the desired levels of cleanliness and hygienic conditions. The municipal bodies are increasingly outsourcing the operation and maintenance of public toilets to expert agencies. This has resulted in overall improvement in the upkeep and maintenance of these toilets.

(b) As per the information available with the Ministry, no such standards have been prescribed.

(c) The number of public toilets in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata are as nder:—

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of Toilets (approx.)	Population (in lakhs)
1.	Mumbai	12600	122
2.	Delhi	2021	130
3.	Chennai (city)	799	47
4.	Kolkata (city)	750 Urinals + 126 Pay and use toilet complexes	45

(d) and (e) As per information received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), public toilets are being maintained properly.

The maintenance of toilets complexes has been given to M/s Sulabh International by MCD for a period of 30 years.

Double laning of bridge over Yamuna at Wajirabad

†*277. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 28 children died untimely in the bus accident on the bridge on Yamuna, very busy area of Wajirabad in the capital;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government had announced to make the Wajirabad bridge double laned but despite the passing of 8th death anniversary of those children on 18th November, 2005, the work of doubling of the bridge has not been initiated, so far, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that many flyovers have been constructed in the capital after this fatal accident but despite such a tragedy; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in commencement of the construction work of the above bridge?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Commissioner of Police, Delhi has reported that a road accident had occurred in the month of November, 1997 on Wajirabad bridge in which a number of school children had died.

(b) The Public Works Department (PWD) of Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that initially there was a proposal to increase the width of the existing bridge. However, after technical feasibility studies, the proposal for constructing a separate bridge along the downstream side of the existing bridge was found suitable. Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC) has prepared detailed project estimates and submitted the same to the Government of NCT of Delhi for approval/sanction, the completion period fo the project is about 3½ years after the approval of the project.

(c) and (d) It is a fact that flyovers have been constructed in Delhi even after 1997. However, as reported by PWD, Delhi construction of a bridge over river Yamuna is a bigger project in comparison to flyovers on road and requires detailed studies and clearances from several agencies. Therefore, it involves a longer gestation period.

Low standard of education

†*278. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing schools education and distance education system is of low standard;

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have resolved to improve this standard; and

(d) if so, the time limit fixed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) There is always scope for improving quality of school and distance education in the country, however, the education system cannot be considered of being low quality. The Government are committed to effecting improvements in the system. However, it is a continuous process, and no time limit can be laid down in this regard.

Use of Hindi in courts

*279. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Courts conducting their business in Hindi;

(b) whether there is any phased programme for the Supreme Court/ High Courts to gradually conduct their judicial work in Hindi; and

(c) if so, whether Government would, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, lay a time schedule for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Article 348 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

Under Article 348(2), the Governor of the State may with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State.

In four States namely; Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the use of Hindi language has been authorized for the proceedings of the Hingh Courts.

No law has since been made in this regard by the Parliament, therefore, English continues to be the language for all the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

The matter of use of Hindi in the proceedings of the Supreme Court has been examined by the Department of Official Language in consultation with the Registry of the Supreme Court. With respect to a reference made by Department of Official Language, the Registrar, Supreme Court of India

intimated that the point of introduction of optional use of Hindi in the hearing and proceedings in the Supreme Court has been considered by the full Court twice i.e. on 10.4.1990 and 26.9.1996. However, after ascertaining the views of the Bar Council of India, Supreme Court Bar Association and the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Records Association, it was unanimously resolved that it was not practically feasible to introduce Hindi in the proceedings of the Supreme Court on the ground that matters in this court are filed from all parts of the country and Hindi Language is used only in Northern India. If introduced, it will cause great difficulties to the litigants, hon'ble Judges as well as Bar members, particularly to those who hail from Southern region of the country.

Master Plan for UTs

*280. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmrt have lately drawn out a Master Plan 2021 for Chandigarh, Delhi and other Union Territories;

(b) if so, the features thereof; and

(c) the provisions made for the commercial and industrial areas and their proximity and integration with the residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) City Master Plans are prepared by the respective Union Territory Administrations. Based on information received from these Administrations, the present status of Master Plans for these cities is given below:-

For Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has prepared the Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, which has envisaged to make Delhi a Global Metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people are engaged in productive work with a decent standard of living and quality of life in a sustainable environment. Main features of the Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 are:-

(i) Provision of adequate housing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society;

(ii) Emphasis on re-development of existing urban area;

(iii) Intensification of development along major transport corridors in the identified influence zone;

(vi) Provision to address the problems of small enterprises, particularly, in unorganized informal sector;

(v) Upgradation of old and dilapidated area of city and to deal with the issue of slum;

(vi) Conservation of environment and prevention of heritage blending with the modern development;

(vii) Vision to develop Delhi as a sports capital;

(viii) Provision of adequate infrastructure services.

CHANDIGARH—There is no approved/statutory docment on the Master Plan of Chandigarh-2021. However, at the time of inception of Chandigarh, Phase-I comprising Sectors 1 to 30 and Phase-II comprising Sectors 31 to 47 were planned. Due to increase of population, Phase-III comprising Sectors 48 to 56 and Chandigarh Urban Complex were planned in the year 1975-1977. Now to control the unregulated growth of periphery of Chandigarh Union Territory, a 'Perspective Plan for Chandigarh-2021' is being prepared by UT Administration of Chandigarh.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI/DAMAN & DIU—"Perspective 2021"-Regional Plan for Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been prepared, which demarcates areas for agriculure, forestry, industry, minerals, urban and rural settlements. Outline Development Plan for Silvassa is under preparation.

PONDICHERRY—Comparehensive Development Plan for Pondicherry region was prepared and notified in 1982. The same was reviewed and notified in 1997. The review for 2011 is under consideration of the Government of Pondicherry.

LAKSHADWEEP (Kavaratti)—The Lakshadweep Administration has entrusted the project on 'Preparation of Master Plan for Lakshadweep' to School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, School of Planning and Architecture has submitted the draft report and the final report is expected shortly.

A&N ISLANDS (Port Blair)—Outline Development Plan (ODP) for Port Blair was prepared in 1991. The Town and Country Planning (T&CP) branch of Andaman Public Works Department (PWD) is in the process of updating this ODP.

(c) As regards proximity and integration of commercial and industrial area with residential areas, the draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 envisages a policy of mixed land use subject to laying down a proper regulatory machanism.

For Chandigarh the commercial areas have been mainly provided along Madhya Marg, Dakshin Marg, Vikas Marg, Himalaya Marg, City Centre in Sector-17, Sub City Centres in Sector 34 and 43. The commercial areas have also been provided along V4 Roads, Apart from this, service shops have been provided within the sub-sectors for convenient shopping of the residents. The Industrial Area in two phases (Ph-I & II) has been planned in the South-East direction of Chandigarh. The Industrial Area Phase I & II is segregated from the residential area by a green buffer zone. However, the 3rd phase of industrial area has been planned near village Rajpur Kalan and is being implemented.

For other Union Territories, the Master Plan contains well defined land use zones, *viz.* commercial, industrial, residential etc. Their segregtion from each other and relationship with work centre and residence is established while preparing the Master Plan. However, under each land use zone, other uses are permitted as per use permissibility.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Monuments' maintenance by ASI in Tamil Nadu

1957. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monuments maintained by ASI in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for each of these during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the major ones into tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) District-wise details of monuments maintained by Archaeoligical Survey of India is at Statement I (*See* below).

(b) Funds allocated for conservation of Centrally protected monuments in Tamil Nadu is at Statement II (*See* below).

(c) the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has drawn up a master plan for developing the surroundings of the World Heritage Site at Mahabalipuram. The works are in progress. The Archaeological Survey of India has also developed various tourist related facilities, gardens and amenities in many protected monuments.

Statement I

List of protected monuments in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1	Fort on rock	Pallapatti	Dindigul
2	Iravathaneswara temple	Big Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
3	Matangeswara temple	Big Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
4	Mukteswara temple	Big Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
5	Jvarahareswara temple	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
6	Piravathaneswara temple	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
7	Munkundumi Easwara temple	P.V. Kalathur	Kanchipuram
8	Large Siva temple of Tenneri	Madvilagam	Kanchipuram
9	Arjuna's Penance	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
10	Arjuna's Rath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
11	Bhima Rath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
12	Dharmaraja Rath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
13	Dharamaraja's rock-cut throne	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
14	Dolotsva Mandapa	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
15	Draupadi's Bath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
16	Draupadi's Rath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
17	Eight stone images on a masonry platform known as the seven pidaris	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
18	Huge stone figures of a lion/elephant and bull	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
19	Iswara Temple Olakannesvara temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
20	Kotikal mandapa	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
21	Krishna's Butter ball	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
22	Krishna Mandapam	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
23	Large unfinished rock sculpture similar to Arjuna's penance near the Light House	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
24	Mahishamardini rock-cut Mandapa	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
25	Mehishasure rock standing in sea to the north of the stone temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
26	Mukundanayanar temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
27	Rock-cut Ganesa temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
28	Rock-cut Varaha temple containing Varaha and Varaha incarnations of Vishnu	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
29	Rock-cut sculpture representing a group of elephants, monkeys and peacock	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
30	Royagopuran	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
31	Sahadeva's Rath	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
32	Shore temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
33	Small monolithic temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
34	Stone sculpture representing a group of monkeys	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
35	Triple called rock-cut shrine with Gopi's Churn in front of it	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
36	Two rock-cut cave temple at North east corner of the Koncri Pallam tank	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
37	Two small carved rocks to the south of the shore temple	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
38	Two small monolithic temples	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
39	Unfinished Ratha and stone couch	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
40	Unfinished rock-cut cave temple north of Krishna mandapa	Mamalapuram	Kanchipuram
41	Old temple with apsidal	Manimangalam	Kanchipuram
42	Vaikuntaperumal temple	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
43	Ruined Dutch Fort and Cemetary	Sadras	Kanchipuram
44	Kailasanathaeswara temple	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
45	Tiger-headed rock-cut temple	Salavankuppam	Kanchipuram
46	Two inscribed rocks	Salavankuppam	Kanchipuram
47	Rock-cut Siva temple	Salavankuppam	Kanchipuram
48	Lesser Siva temple	Tenneri	Kanchipuram
49	Nityakalyanaswami temple	Tiruvidanthai	Kanchipuram
50	Orukkal mandapam	Tirukkalikunram	Kanchipuram
51	Venkatesperumal temple	Tirumukkudal	Kanchipuram
52	Vaikuntaporumal temple	Uttiramerur	Kanchipuram
53	Tirupuleswara temple	Vayalur	Kanchipuram
54	Sri Dhenpuriiswara temple	Madambakkam	Kanchipuram
55	Muruganatha temple	Tirumuruganpoondi	Coimbatore
56	Hill Fort	Krishnagiri	Dharampuri
57	Hill Fort	Royakottai	Dharampuri

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
58	Chennaraperumal temple	Adiyamancottai	Dharampuri
59	Tirumala Nayaka's Palace	Srivilliputtur	Virudhunagar
60	Rock-cut cave temple	Tirunandikara	Kanyakumari
61	Bhagvathi Temple	Tirunandikara	Kanyakumari
62	Fort	Vattakottai	Kanyakumari
63	Parthasarathy and Krishna temple	Parthivapuram Vilevancode Taluk	Kanyakumari
64	Bhaktavatsala temple	Cheranmahadevi	Kanyakumari
65	Two rock cut temples with inscriptions in Varanchimalai	Tirumalapuram	Kanyakumari
66	Valliswara temple	Tiruvaliswaram	Kanyakumari
67	Aresmal Between Wellesley House and Cliva's House with shells and the cannons piled together near the gateway BK IV/ 1-12 and 14-18	Fort St. George	Chennai
68	Big Warehouse South of the Church Library	Fort St. George	Chennai
69	Chaplain's House including portion which is Northern side of the old wall II/1	Fort St. George	Chennai
70	Clive's House Built in 1753	Fort St. George	Chennai
71	Block No. IV Garrison Engineer's Depot	Fort St. George	Chennai
72	Guard Room Block No. V	Fort St. George	Chennai
73	King's Barracks Block No. XXV	Fort St. George	Chennai
74	Last House on the left of 'Snob's Alley' (Oldest house in the fort with carved stair case (Block I/1)	Fort St. George	Chennai
75	Nursing Sister's House Block 1/3	Fort St. George	Chennai
76	Old British Infantry Officers Mess Now Housing the fort Museum Block No. XXXVI/2	Fort St. George	Chennai
77	Ramparts, gates, bastion, ravelins with vaulted chambers and water cisterns underneath; moat and defence walls all around with glacies to the extent of the existing barbed wire fence.	Fort St. George	Chennai
78	St. Marry's Church	Fort St. George	Chennai
79	Wallesley House	Fort St. George	Chennai
80	Old Town Wall	Tondiarpet	Chennai

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
81	David Yale and Joseph Hynmer's tomb	Muthialpet-law College compound	Chennai
82	Alagarmaled Cavrn with Pancha Pandava beds midway between Alagarmalai and Kidampatti	Alegarkoil	Madurai
83	Jain Statues, rock inscriptions and Pancha Pandava beds on the hill	Kalluthu	Madurai
84	Rock cut bas relief and beds and a mutilated Jain stone image	Karadipatti	Madurai
85	Rock cut bas relief of Jain images with inscription sin Vatteluttu in Amanarmalai or Samanrmalai	Keelakuilkudy	Madurai
86	Pancha Pandava bed, Jain statues and Brahm and vatteluttu inscriptions on the Pancha Pandavas	Kilaiyur-Kilavalayu	Madurai
87	Rock cut beds under natural rock shelter in Ahmarmalai or Samanermalai	Malakuikudy	Madurai
88	Cave in Sitharmalai	Mettupatti	Madurai
89	Cavern with Pancha Pandava beds on the Western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikander Mosque on the top	Tirupparankunram	Madurai
90	Rock cut cave inscriptions	Tirupparankunram	Madurai
91	Karuppanaswamy Rock and Jain Sculptures	Uttamapalayam	Theni
92	Cannon	Arcot	Vellore
93	Adjoining building to the masjid and two ponds	Arcot	Vellore
94	Delhi Gate	Arcot	Vellore
95	Masjid and two ponds in the west of the citadel	Arcot	Vellore
96	Ranganatha temple	Erukkampattu	Vellore
97	Monolithic rock cut temple	Mahendravadi	Vellore
98	Choleswara temple	Malpadi	Vellore
99	Somnath temple	Malpadi	Vellore
100	North-East cornor of the outer rampart of the old fort at Arcot	Muppeduvetti	Vellore
101	Rock inscriptions in the right flank of Sholingur tank	Sholingur	Vellore
102	Konar temple	Tirumalapur	Vellore
103	Subramanyaswamy temple	Vallimelai	Vellore

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
104	Jain sculptures and inscriptions on the hill	Vallimelai	Vellore
105	Jalakanteswara temple	Vellore	Vellore
106	Fort	Vellore	Vellore
107	Old Mosque in the fort	Vellore	Vellore
108	Rock, Sculptures and caves	Vilapakkam	Vellore
109	Svayambunathar temple	Kilputtur	Thiruvanamalai
110	Rock cut shrine	Koranganilmuttam	Thiruvanamalai
111	Rock cut, caves sculptures and inscriptions	Mamandur	Thiruvanamalai
112	Rock cut caves	Narasamangalam	Thiruvanamalai
113	Chandramoulisvara Temple	Nattery	Thiruvanamalai
114	Rock cut temple and sculptures	Siyamangalam	Thiruvanamalai
115	Jain temple	Tirumalai	Thiruvanamalai
116	The natural caverns known as Skandashramam and Virupakshi with the passage leading to skandashramam from Ramanashramam	Thiruvanamalai	Thiruvanamalai
117	Jain temple	Mattupudur	Erode
118	Sugrisvara temple and tank Sicer Pariya	Sircar Peria palayam	Erode
119	Jain tirthankara image	Alangudipatti	Pudukkottal
120	Jain image	Alathur	Pudukkottal
121	Whole cave with two jain figures carved on the rock and damaged inscriptions	Ammachatram	Pudukkottal
122	Whole of the Sivatemple (Meenakshi Sundareswarar) and the inscribed stone in the front mandapam	Ammankurichi	Pudukkottal
123	Two jain Tithanara image in a coconut plantation	Annavassal	Pudukkottal
124	Siva temple	Ariyur	Pudukkottal
125	Jain Tirthankara image and inscribed stone	Chattipatti	Pudukkottal
126	Ruined Jain temple	Chattipatti	Pudukkottal
127	Sarangatheswara temple	Chittur	Pudukkottal
128	Rock cut Siva shrine	Devarmalai	Pudukkottal
129	Kalabahamudayar temple	Irumbanadu	Pudukkottal
130	Siva temple and the lion pillar	Irumbanadu	Pudukkottal

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
131	Soundararajaperumal temple	Irumbanadu	Pudukkottai
132	Stone idols of Ganesa and Anjaneya	Irumbanadu	Pudukkottai
133	Jain Tirthankara Idol	Kannangarakudi	Pudukkottai
134	jain image, stone lion and foundations of a temple	Kannangudi	Pudukkottai
135	Balasubramanya temple	Kannanur	Pudukkottai
136	Ruined Siva temple	Keelaiyur	Pudukkottai
137	Uttamadanisvara temple	Keelathanyam	Pudukkottai
138	Uttamanathaswami temple	Kiranur	Pudukkottai
139	Muchukundeswara temple and the tank in front of it	Kodumbalur	Pudukkottai
140	Muvarkoil with surrounding subshrines, stone enclosure and stone wall on the north-east cornor.	Kodumbalur	Pudukkottai
141	Remains of Alvarkoil	Kodumbalur	Pudukkottai
142	Remains of the structural temple and antiquities	Kodumbalur	Pudukkottai
143	Amman shrine	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
144	Cavern on the western side of the Kudumianmalai temple hill	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
145	Musical inscriptions	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
146	Rock cut shrine called Melakkoil with mandapa in front	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
147	Sikkanathaswami temple	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
148	Eight natural caverns, Jain idols and inscriptions in Kudagumale, Aladiperumal Kulattur	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
149	Siva temple	Kudumianmalai	Pudukkottai
150	Rock cut Siva cave temple hall of 100 pillared mandapa or car mandapam with wheels in front part of the plinth	Kunnandorkoil	Pudukkottai
151	Two rock cut Siva Shrines on the Eastern and Southern slopes of the hill	Malayakkovil	Pudukkottai
152	Rock cut Shiva temple	Malayadipatti	Pudukkottai
153	Rock cut Vishnu cave temple	Malayadipatti	Pudukkottai
154	Jain temple site	Mangathevanpatti	Pudukkottai
155	Ruins of a Jain shrine	Mangathevanpatti	Pudukkottai

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
156	Siva and Pillayar temple	Mangudi	Pudukkottai
157	Jain Tirthankara Idol and Devi Idols	Marudur	Pudukkottai
158	Manadar Pillayar temple	Melanilaivayal	Pudukkottai
159	Jain Tirthankara idol and relics of old Jain temple	Melur	Pudukkottai
160	Vishnu Idol	Melur	Pudukkottai
161	Jain Tirthankre image in Sughasana posture lying in bas relief on a slab ii. Remains of the temple, iii. Ganesa image, iv. Nandi with inscriptions on the basement and the surrounding positions in the Kauppar hill	Mylapatti	Pudukkottai
162	Jain idol, two Durga idols one Vishnu idol and inscribed stone slab	Nanjur	Pudukkottai
163	Ammankoil	Narthamalai	Pudukkottai
164	Rock cut Siva temple	Narthamalai	Pudukkottai
165	Vijayalaya Choliswara and the group of sub-shrines around it	Narthamalai	Pudukkottai
166	Rock cut Vishnu shrine	Narthamalai	Pudukkottai
167	Jain image and the inscription to the south of it on the summit of the Sadayappatti	Nathampannai	Pudukkottai
168	Siva temple	Nirpalani	Pudukkottai
169	Siva temple	Panangudi	Pudukkottai
170	Vishnu temple	Panangudi	Pudukkottai
171	Rajendracholiswara temple	Ponnamarovathy	Pudukkottai
172	Jain image and the surrounding temple site locally called Mattai Pillayarkoil	Puttambur	Pudukkottai
173	Rock cut shrine of Pushpavaneswar	Puvalakkudy	Pudukkottai
174	Jain Tirthankara Image	Puliyar	Pudukkottai
175	Stone sluice with Nandipottan's inscription	Rajalipatti	Pudukkottai
176	Stone idols of Vishnu and Devi and Siva temple	Rasipuram	Pudukkottai
177	Jain mound, Jain images other idols and lion pillars	Sambattur	Pudukkottai
178	Natural Cavern called Andarmatam	Sembuthi	Pudukkottai
179	Vishnu and Sridevi idols	Sengirai	Pudukkottai
180	Sri Bhurnisveraswami temple	Sevalur	Pudukkottai

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
181	Natural cavern with stone beds and Brahmi and old Tamil inscriptions called Eladipattam	Sittannavassal	Pudukkottal
182	Rock cut Jain temple	Sittannavassal	Pudukkottal
183	Tiruvilangudy Siva temple	Suriyur	Pudukkottal
184	Siva temple	Tennangudi	Pudukkottal
185	Jain tirthankara image scated on a pedastal to the east of the bund	Thekkattur	Pudukkottal
186	Sanctum of Siva temple	Tirukalambur	Pudukkottal
187	Sundareswara temple with subshrines	Tirukalambur	Pudukkottal
188	Rock cut Siva temple	Tirumayam	Pudukkottal
189	Rock cut Vishnu temple	Tirumayam	Pudukkottal
190	Stone and brick fort	Tirumayam	Pudukkottal
191	Choliswaramudayar temple	Tiruppur	Pudukkottal
192	Jain image in waterspread of Puddukkulam	Tiruppur	Pudukkottal
193	Siva temple	Todaiyur	Pudukkottal
194	Jain Tiranthakara image and inscribed stone slab	Valavambatti	Pudukkottal
195	Siva temple	Varappur	Pudukkottal
196	Siva temple on the western bund of Enedikanomoi	Varpet	Pudukkottal
197	Jain Tirthankara image	Veerakkudy	Pudukkottal
198	Agastisvara temple	Vellanur	Pudukkottal
199	Kailesanatha temple	Vellanur	Pudukkottal
200	Two lion pillars in the Vahana mandapa of the Subramanya temple	Viralimalai	Pudukkottal
201	Siva temple	Visalur	Pudukkottal
202	Jain idols and ramains of the Jain temple	Lectchumanpatti	Pudukkottal
203	Jain idols in the Southern band of Tephalulam	Madarapatti	Pudukkottal
204	Thirupaerumanandar temple called Madathukoil	Nangupatti	Pudukkottal
205	Remains of the fort with the building thereon	Attur	Salem
206	Fort and temple on the hill	Chinnakavandanur	Salem
207	Hill fort	namakkal	Namakkal
208	Sri Narasihaswami and Sri Ranganatha-swamy temples	Namakkal	Namakkal

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
209	Rock cut Pallava temple	Dalavanur	Villupuram
210	Fortress comprising of hill fort on the Rajagiri the inner and lower fort and lines of the fortification connecting Rajagiri, Krishanagiri and Chakkilidrug Hill	Gingee	Villupuram
211	In the Minor and lower forts i) Inner forts, Venugapala temple ii) Stables and barracks, ramains of Mahabat Khan's mosque iii) Anaikulam tank, lower fort, Chkkaraikulam a dias with two idols representing Kamalakkanni Amman and with two symbols of serpent God, the masonry platform of Designs funeral pyre and his girl-wife's Sati, idol of Humuman	Gingee	Villupuram
212	Old Jain near the Pondicherry gate and two Persina inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the South of the Eastern wall of the inner fort	Gingee	Villupuram
213	Saad-at-Ullah Khan"s mosque with persion inscriptions in persian in Pondy gate.	Gingee	Villupuram
214	2 Granarics, a magazine, a flag staff, Ranganatha temple Kamalakkanni Amman temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it, a big cannon, a treasury and the audience hall on the Krishnagiri	Gingee	Villupuram
215	Granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil two temples and an audience chamber on the Krishnagiri	Gingee	Villupuram
216	Venkataramana temple with inscriptions in Tamil Pallava prisoners well	Gingee	Villupuram
217	Pallava rock cut shrine	Kilmavilangai	Villupuram
218	Rock cut shrine	Mandagapattu	Villupuram
219	24 Jain figures in two rows, a standing nude figures, two fragments of a sitting figure and two inscriptions on Tirunathakunru	Sirukadambur	Villupuram
220	Pattabiama temple and twelve pillared mandapa	Narasingarayanpettai	Villupuram
221	Vinnamparai rock containing pallava inscriptions	Thondur	Villupuram
222	Talagiriswara temple and a cave containing an image of purge and Pallavi inscriptions together with adjacent land	Panamalai	Villupuram

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
223	Azhagiya Narsimha Perumal temple	Ennaiyiram	Villupuram
224	Pataleswara temple	Brahmadesam	Villupuram
225	Brahmapuriswara temple	Brahmadesam	Villupuram
226	N Nitisvaraswamy temple	Srimushnam	Cuddalore
227	Airavatesvara temple	Chatram Darasuram	Thanjavur
228	Big cannon (Rajagopal cannon) in the east rampart and the bastions in TS No. 608 of ward III.	Chatram Darasuram	Thanjavur
229	Schwartz Church	Thanjavur	Thanjavur
230	Sivaganga little fort enclosing the big temple	Thanjavur	Thanjavur
231	Ramapada Mandapam	Kodiakadu	Thiruvarur
232	Inscribed stone	Kodiakkarai	Thiruvarur
233	Town Gateway	Tranquebar	Napattinam
234	Brihadeswara temple	G.K.C. Puram	Perambalur
235	Jain statue build of granit	Jayankondachola Puram	Perambalur
236	Jain status called paluppar	Jayankondachola puram	Perambalur
237	Fort	Ranjangudi	Perambalur
238	Shamskhan's mosque	Vallepuram	Perambalur
239	Siva temple	Valikantapuram	Perambalur
240	Head slucice Periavoilal Nattuvoikal	Musiri	Karur
241	Korangunatha temple	Srinivasanallur	Karur
242	Rock	Vaigainallur	Karur
243	Rock fort : i. lower cave	Trichy	Trichy
	ii. path leading to the site in front of the lower cave		
	iii. Path leading to the upper cave		
	iv. site infront of lower cave,		
	v.upper cave		
244	Fort Gateways	Trichy	Trichy
245	Siva temple (Erumbeswara)	Tiruverumbur	Trichy
246	Dutch cemetery	Pulicat	Tiruvallur
247	Dolmens near Palamalai (C)	Adukkam	Anna
248	Dolmens in Machur RF (C)	Pannaikkadu	Anna

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
249	Dolmens in Machur (c)	Pannaikkadu	Anna
250	Dolmens near Talayar river on the top of the hill (c)	Pannaikkadu	Anna
251	Dolmens (c)	Pannaikkadu	Anna
252	Prehistoric sites (B)	Adichanallur	Chidambarnar
253	Preshistoric sites (C)	Kalvoi	Chidambarnar
254	Prehistoric sites (C)	Karungulam	Chidambarnar
255	Megalithic cists and Cairns in S.No. 222(C)	Agaram	Chingleput
256	Megalithic cists and Cairns in S.No. III and 116 (C)	Agaram	Chingleput
257	Urn Burials (A)	Alattur	Chingleput
258	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Amirthamangalam	Chingleput
259	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Amur Chingleput	
260	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Anur	Chingleput
261	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Araiyapakkam	Chingleput
262	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Atcharavakkam	Chingleput
263	Virgin group containing many barrows excellently preserved (C)	Attanthangal	Chingleput
264	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circles (C)	Ayyanjeri	Chingleput
265	Megalithic cists (C)	Chedalpakkam	Chingleput
266	Megalithic cists and Cairn with stone circle (C)	Echchur	Chingleput
267	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle (C)	Edakunram	Chingleput
268	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle (C)	Eluchur	Chingleput
269	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle (C)	Erumaiyur	Chingleput
270	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle	Gudalur	Chingleput
271	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle	Guduvanchaeri (Vallamjeri)	Chingleput
272	Megalithic cists and Cairns with stone circle	Gunduperumbedu	Chingleput
273	Chromiechs (C)	Kadamalaiputhur	Chingleput
274	Cairns in the RF at the foot of Perambair hills (B)	Kadamalaiputhur	Chingleput

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
275	Group of Cairns (C)	Kadapperi	Chingleput
276	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kalanipakkam	Chingleput
277	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kalathur	Chingleput
278	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kalvey	Chingleput
279	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kanakapattu	Chingleput
280	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kandalur	Chingleput
281	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Karanaithangal Ponnjambakkam	Chingleput
282	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kattamputtur	Chingleput
283	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kilampakkam	Chingleput
284	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kottamedu	Chingleput
285	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Kumili	Chingleput
286	Megalithic cists and Cairns on the hill (C)	Kunathur	Chingleput
287	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Kunnavakkam	Chingleput
288	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Kuravanmedu	Chingleput
289	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Madayathu	Chingleput
290	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Meganiyam	Chingleput
291	Two unfinished exacavations near the light house (AB)	Mamallapuram	Chingleput
292	Unfinished excavations closed to triple celled rock cut shrine (AB)	Mamallapuram	Chingleput
293	Unfinished excavations south of Draupadi Rath	Mamallapuram	Chingleput
294	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Mailai	Chingleput
295	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Malaipattu	Chingleput
296	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Malaivayavur	Chingleput
297	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Mampattu	Chingleput
298	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Manamai	Chingleput
299	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Melkottaiyur	Chingleput
300	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Moosaivakkam	Chingleput
301	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Naduvakkarai	Chingleput
302	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nandambakkam	Chingleput
303	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nandivaram	Chingleput
304	Group of Cairns (C)	Manimangalam	Chingleput

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
305	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nattam	Chingleput
306	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nedungunram	Chingleput
307	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nellikuppam	Chingleput
308	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Neyveli	Chingleput
309	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Olalur	Chingleput
310	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Ottivakkam	Chingleput
311	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Ottiyambakkam	Chingleput
312	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Padur	Chingleput
313	Urn burials (C)	Palavakkam	Chingleput
314	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Palayasivaram	Chingleput
315	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pallavaram	Chingleput
316	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Palliyagaram	Chingleput
317	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pammadukulam	Chingleput
318	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Panchali	Chingleput
319	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pandur	Chingleput
320	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Paranur	Chingleput
321	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Perrumbakkam	Chingleput
322	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Perunagar	Chingleput
323	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Perungalathor	Chingleput
324	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pondavakkam	Chingleput
325	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Ponmar	Chingleput
326	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Porundavakkam	Chingleput
327	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pottur	Chingleput
328	Megalithic cists and Cairns	Pudupakkam	Chingleput
329	Prehistoric settlement site-megalithic period (C)	Pulal	Chingleput
330	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Pulipakkam	Chingleput
331	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Pundi	Chingleput
332	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Rajakulipetai	Chingleput
333	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Royalapattu	Chingleput
334	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sanur	Chingleput
335	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sastirambakkam	Chingleput
336	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sembakkam	Chingleput
337	Group of cairns and cists	Sembakkam	Chingleput

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
338	Cairns site (C)	Sengarai	Chingleput
339	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Senguram	Chingleput
340	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Settipuniyam	Chingleput
341	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Settupattu	Chingleput
342	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sikkarayapuram	Chingleput
343	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sirudavur	Chingleput
344	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sirukalattur	Chingleput
345	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sirkunram	Chingleput
346	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Siruvadu	Chingleput
347	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Sittalpakkam	Chingleput
348	Urn burial and Megalithic site (C)	St. Thomas Mount	Chingleput
349	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tadipudi	Chingleput
350	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tandalam	Chingleput
351	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tattanur	Chingleput
352	Group of Cairn (C)	Tiruneermalai	Chingleput
353	Megalithic cists (C)	Tiruneermalai	Chingleput
354	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tirupperur	Chingleput
355	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tirusulam	Chingleput
356	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Tiruvadisulam	Chingleput
357	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Unamanjeri	Chingleput
358	Dolmens site (C)	Uttiramerur	Chingleput
359	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vadakkupattu	Chingleput
360	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vadamangalam	Chingleput
361	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vaiyavur	Chingleput
362	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vanamalli	Chingleput
363	Megalithic cists (B)	Vandalur	Chingleput
364	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vedanarayanapuram	Chingleput
365	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vembedu	Chingleput
366	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Vengur	Chingleput
367	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Venkitapuram	Chingleput
368	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Venpakkam	Chingleput
369	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Venpakkam	Chingleput
370	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Venpakkam	Chingleput

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
371	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Virakuppam	Chingleput
372	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Virapuram	Chingleput
373	Mandapakkadu-(Structure with mound) (C)	Chettipalayam	Coimbatore
374	Prehistoric site known as Pandava graves (C)	Kanyampundi	Coimbatore
375	Prehistoric site (C)	Mottur	North Arcot
376	Megalithic cists and Cairns (C)	Nedungal	North Arcot
377	Megalithic cists (C)	Tellur	North Arcot
378	Megalithic cists (C)	Tetturai	North Arcot
379	Megalithic cists (C)	Venkunnam	North Arcot
380	Dolmens and cairns (C)	Amburupatti	Pudukkottai
381	Prehistoric burial site known as Kurangupattarai (C)	Ammachatram	Pudukkottai
382	Prehistoric burial site, stone circles and menhirs (C)	Annavassal	Pudukkottai
383	Dolmens (C)	Chokkanatapatti	Pudukkottai
384	Megalithic cists and cairns (C)	Karai	Pudukkottai
385	Dolmens (C)	Kilaiyur	Pudukkottai
386	Prehistoric burial site (C)	Melur	Pudukkottai
387	Dolmens (C)	Moottampati	Pudukkottai
388	Prehistoric burial site (C)	Narangianpettai	Pudukkottai
389	Prehistoric Dolmens (C)	Perungalur	Pudukkottai
390	Prehistoric Dolmens (C)	Peyal	Pudukkottai
391	Dolmens and Ayyanar images (C)	Payyamani and	Pudukkottai Virudupatti
392	Prehistoric burial site (C)	Puttambur	Pudukkottai
393	Preshistoric burial site (C)	Satyamangalam	Pudukkottai
394	Cairn and Urns (C)	Sendakkudy	Pudukkottai
395	Dolmens and Urns (C)	Sengalur	Pudukkottai
396	Dolmens in Annavasai Vattam (C)	Sittannavasal	Pudukkottai
397	Dolmens known as Kurangupattarai (C)	Thayinipatti	Pudukkottai
398	Prehistoric burials (C)	Thekkattur	Pudukkottai
399	Kalnasakkadu burial sites	Tirukkattalai	Pudukkottai
400	Group of Dolmens (C)	Tiruppur	Pudukkottai

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
401	Prehistorical burial site (C)	Vadugupatti	Pudukkottai
402	Old burial sites (C)	Vathanakkurichi	Pudukkottai
403	Prehistorical burial site (C)	Vilappatti	Pudukkottai
404	Urn burial site (C)	Kodagambattu	South Arcot
405	Megalithic cairns and stone circles	Sengamedu	South Arcot
406	Megalithic stone circle (C)	Tiruvakkarai	South Arcot
407	Kambarmedu (C)	Melaiyur	Thanjavur
408	Ancient Sites	Kunnathur	Nellai-Kattabomman
409	Group of Sculptured Dolmens	Kotagiri	Neelagiri
410	Brahmapurashwara Temple	Villipuram	South Arcot
411	Pataleshwara Temple	Villipuram	South Arcot
412	Azakiya Narasimha	Villipuram	South Arcot
413	Apathasahaswaraswamy Temple & Gateways with Horses	Sendamanglam	Sendamanglam
414	Natural Caves	Sandashaman	Tirumalai
415	Excavated Remains of Buddihist Vihara and Temple at Pallavaneswaram	Melaiyur, Kaveripattinam, Sirkazhi	Nagapattinam
416	Vivekanand Rock Memorial	Kanya Kumari Beach	Kanya Kumari

Statement II

Funds allocated for conservation of centrally protected monuments in Tamil Nadu for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2002-03
1.	Clive's Building, Chennai	6,01,186/-
2.	Azagiya Narasimha Perumal temple, Ennayiram	22,24,612/-
3.	Fort complex, Kalyana Mahal, Gingee	7,52,282/-
4.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram	7,84,596/-
5.	Siva temple, Visalur	8,66,514/-
6.	Group of Monuments on Hillocks, Mamallapuram	24,30,748/-
7.	Panchanadisvara temple, Tiruvandarkoil	3,14,115/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2002-03
8.	Varadarajaperuman temple (Fort & Temple), Chinnakavandanur	9,81,559/-
9.	Sivaganga Little Fort, Thanjavur	9,34,387/-
10.	Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur	5,50,562/-
11.	Airavatesvra temple, Darasuram	14,57,097/-
12.	Brihadisvara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram	20,70,446/-
13.	Fort & Rampart Wall, Vellore	23,99,970/-
14.	Piravathanesvara temple, Kanchipuram	4,98,462/-
15.	Uthamathanisvara temple, Keeranur	2,51,112/-
16.	Narasimhaswamy temple, Namakkal	4,28,065/-
17.	Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur	4,53,937/-
18.	Land Acquisition-Muktisvara temple, Arikamedu	22,40,000/-
19.	Land Acquisiton-Excavated Site, Arikamedu	61,25,241/-
20.	Fort at Vattakottaki 16th Century AD at Vattakottai, Distt. Kanyakumari	67,000/-
21.	Sri Bhagavati Temple and Jaina-Bas-Reliefs at Chitrai, Distt. Kanyakumari	—
22.	Sri Parthasarathy and Krishna Temple, Parthivapuram, Distt. Kanyakumari	61,000/-
23.	Rock cut Cave, Thirunandikkare, Distt. Kanyakumari	57,000/-
24.	Bhakhtavatsala Temple at Cheranmahadevi Distt. Thirunelveli	2, 25,000/-
25.	Valleeswara Temple at Thiruvaleeswaram Distt. Thiruneeveli	24,000/-
26.	Ancient site at Kunathur	1,08,000/-
	TOTAL :	2,69,06,891/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2003-04
1.	Clive's Building, Chennai	16,40,000/-
2.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram	8,49,000/-
3.	Sikkanathaswamy temple, Kudumianmalai	36,20,000/-
4.	Group of monuments on Hillocks, Mamallapuram	22,27,000/-
5.	Fort & Temples on the Hills, Chinnakavandanur	10,00,000/-
6.	Brihadisvara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram	19,66,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2002-03
7.	Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur	3,74,000/-
8.	Airavadesvara temple, Darasuram	32,16,000/-
9.	Siva temple, Ammankuruchi	10,00,000/-
10.	Fort & Rampart Wall, Vellore	9,96,000/-
11.	Apathsahayesvara temple, Sendamangalam	9,51,202/-
12.	Vaikuntaperumal temple, Uttiramerur	9,67,930/-
13.	Iravatanesvara temple (Group of Monuments) Kanchipuram	5,40,793/-
14.	Piravatamesvara temple, (Group of Monuments) Kanchipuram	5,07,984/-
15.	Matangesvara temple, Kanchipuram	4,75,290/-
16.	Matangesvara temple, Kanchipuram	4,52,804/-
17.	Vaikuntaperumal temple, Kanchipuram	9,63,691/-
18.	Muktesvara temple, Kanchipuram	2,69,856/-
19.	Fort on rock, Pallapatti, Dindigal	13,51,000/-
20.	Siva temple, Varappur	16,40,462/-
21.	Munkudumisvara temple, Ponvilainthakalathur	14,58,000/-
22.	Nityakalyanaswamy temple, Tiruvidanthai	9,28,783/-
23.	Ekambaresvara temple, Settur	7,61,918/-
24.	Excavated Site, Arikamedu	14,42,946/-
25.	Fort (Siva & Vishnu temple), Tirumayam	14,22,495/-
26.	Group of Monuments, Vallimalai	9,95,617/-
27.	Brahmapurisvara temple, Brahmadesam	5,58,719/-
28.	Patalesvara temple, Brahmadesam	3,08,813/-
29.	Apathsahayesvara temple, Sendamangalam	4,15,021/-
30.	Apathsahayesvara temple, Tenneri (Large Siva Temple)	4,90,241/-
31.	Sikkanathaswamy Temple, Kudumianmalai	4,01,166/-
32.	Rock cut Siva Temple, Kunnandarkoil	9,58,390/-
33.	Tiruperumandarkoil, Nangupatti	2,92,002/-
34.	Siva temple, Visalur	3,28,978/-
35.	Hill Fort & Temple, Chinnakavandanur	4,62,648/-
36.	Muruganathaswamy Temple, T.M. Poondi	6,42,608/-
37.	Brihadisvara Temple, Gangaikondacholapuram	5,14,296/-
38.	Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur	4,14,760/-
39.	Siva temple, Valikantapuram	4,04,389/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2002-03
40.	Siva temple, Ammankuruchi	5,11,424/-
41.	Siva temple, Tirumayam	3,95,294/-
42.	Vishnu temple, Tirumayam	2,33,036/-
43.	Jain temple, Tirumalai	4,39,020/-
44.	Fort, Vellore	4,58,020/-
45.	Jain sculptures & Inscriptions on the hill, Vallimalai Vellore	5,06,273/-
46.	Fort at Vattakottaki 16th Century AD at Vattakottai, Distt. Kanyakumari	3,50,000/-
47.	Sri Bhagavati Temple and Jaina-Bas-Reliefs at Chitrai, Distt. Kanyakumari	1,92,000/-
48.	Sri Parthasarathy and Krishna Temple, Parthivapuram, Distt. Kanyakumari	49,000/-
49.	Roct cut Cave, Thirunandikkare, Distt. Kanyakumari	86,000/-
50.	Bhakhatavatsala Temple at Cheranmahadevi Distt. Thirunelveli	9,66,000/-
51.	Valeeswara Temple at Thiruvaleeswaram Distt. Thiruneeveli	9,39,000/-
52.	Ancient site at Kunathur	48,000/-
	TOTAL :	4,34,33,872/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2004-05
1.	Block No. XXXVI/2, Fort Museum, Chennai	8,00,704/-
2.	Clive's Building, Chennai	29,62,352/-
3.	Fort & Rampart Wall, Chennai	8,66,412/-
4.	Azhagiva Narasimha Perumal temple, Ennayira	9,66,916/-
5.	Brahmapurisvara temple, Brahmadesam	14,54,930/-
6.	Apathsahayesvara temple, Sendamangalam	10,37,492/-
7.	Sikkanathaswamy temple, Kudumianmalai	42,50,588/-
8.	Rock cut Cave, Siva temple, Kunnaandarkoil	8,86,961/-
9.	Shore temple, Mamallapuram	9,89,716/-
10.	Nitisvara temple, Srimushnam	11,97,336/-
11.	Fort & temple, Chinnakavandanur	9,98,377/-
12.	Sugrisvara temple, Sircarperiyapalayam	9,99,591/-
13.	Airavatesvara temple, Darasuram	30,41,195/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2004-05
14.	Fort, Tirumayam	8,81,294/-
15.	Fort & Rampart Wall, Vellore	27,64,426/-
16.	Apathsahayesvara temple, Tenneri	9,29,558/-
17.	Siva temple, Lion Pillars, Thennangudi	9,06,920/-
18.	Siva temple, Varappur	18,36,205/-
19.	Ekamparesvara temple, Settur	9,94,714/-
20.	Fort with Buildings, Attur	9,96,689/-
21.	Fort, (Siva & Vishnu temple), Tirumayam	34,11,515/-
22.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram	8,41,910/-
23.	Jvuraharesvara temple, Kanchipuram	11,28,829/-
24.	Mahtangesvara temple, Kanchipuram	50,488/-
25.	Pirvathanesvara temple, Kanchipuram	84,423/-
26.	Iravatanesvara temple, Kanchipuram	33,707/-
27.	Vaikunta Perumal temple, Kanchipuram	15,85,700/-
28.	Muktesvara temple, Kanchipuram	6,59,977/-
29.	Denupurisvara temple, Madambakkam	5,96,266/-
30.	Rock cut Shirne, Koranganilmuttam	4,71,051/-
31.	Uthamanathaswamy temple, Keeranur	6,63,440/-
32.	Amman Shirne, Kudimianmalai	9,49,672/-
33.	Five Rathas, Mamallapuram	6,26,039/-
34.	Rock cut Tiger headed Cave, Salavankuppam	8,42,396/-
35.	Tirukandesvara temple, Madagadipatu	7,42,880/-
36.	Narasimhaswamy temple, Namakkal	5,13,095/-
37.	Brihadisvara temple, GKC Puram	4,57,995/-
38.	Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur	6,91,914/-
39.	Main Guard Gate, Tirchy	9,03,520/-
40.	Siva temple, Ammankuruchi	7,03,859/-
41.	Vishnu temple, Tirumayam	4,30,608/-
42.	Siva temple, Varpet	2,89,743/-
43.	Jalakantesvara temple, Vellore	6,35,450/-
44.	Jain sculptures & inscriptions on Hill, Vallimalai	3,20,189/-
45.	Subramanyaswamy temple, Vallimalai	5,79,267/-

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2004-05
46.	Fort at Vattakottaki 16th Century AD at Vattakottai, Distt. Kanyakumari	8,32,000/-
47.	Sri Bhagavati Temple and Jaina-Bas-Reliefs at Chitrai, Distt. Kanyakumari	1,60,000/-
48.	Sri Parthasarathy and Krishna Temple, Parthivapuram, Distt. Kanyakumari	3,53,000/-
49.	Rock cut Cave, Thirunandikkare, Distt. Kanyakumari	50,000/-
50.	Bhakhtavatsala Temple at Cheranmahadevi Distt. Thirunelveli	10,20,000/-
51.	Veleeswara Temple at Thiruvaleeswaram Distt. Thiruneeveli	8,58,000/-
52.	Ancient site at Kunathur	1,44,000/-
	TOTAL	5,13,93,311/-

Water seepage in Sanchi Stupa

†1958. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 'Sanchi Stupa', included in the world heritage list, has developed cracks and water is seeping from many places;

(b) if so, the date since when water has been seeping from the 'Stupa' as well as when Government have noticed it;

(c) whether it is a fact that existence of 'Stupa' is in danger as a result of continuous water seepage; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the 'Sanchi Stupa'?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) No cracks have developed in the Stupa at Sanchi.

During the conservation works undertaken at the Stupa by Sir John Marshall between 1912-1919, weep holes were provided for draining out the percolated rain water. Seepage through the weep holes is a normal process and is a prerequisite to save the structure from damage.

There is no damage to the Stupa. Conservation works such as pointing between the joints of stones, casing and water tightening measures are undertaken, where ever required.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rehabilitation and conservation of the Hindu temples in Pakistan

1959. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken any step to help the Government of Pakistan in rehabilitation and conservation of the Hindu temples at Katasraj and other places in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the financial assistance, architectural expertise and other help proposed to be given to Pakistan for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan has given any indication as to when the work on the proposed projects at various places there would start and the time likely to be taken for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) In response to a request from the Government of Pakistan for technical assistance, the Government has deputed an officer from the Archaeological Survey of India to visit and formulate a proposal for the restoration of the Katasraj Temples.

(b) and (c) Based on the visit, the Archaeological Survey of India has prepared a report for conservation and development of Katasraj Temples and this report has been forwarded to the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of External Affairs. The report envisages the development and restoration of the Katasraj complex in three phases. The report envisages that the execution and funding of the work would be by the Government of Pakistan. The response of the Government of Pakistan on the report is awaited.

Heritage map

1960. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning a heritage map of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities which entails locational analysis of the heritage centres; and

(d) the details of the both protected and unprotected monuments that are proposed to be covered in Orissa under the above project?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present with the ASI to prepare a heritage map of the country.

(c) The National Mission when launched would prepare a National Register of Monuments and Antiquities with all locational details. Besides, the Mission also seeks to build data banks at regional levels, take up programmes for increasing awareness and planned conservation of selected monuments.

(d) All protected and unprotected monuments are proposed to be covered under the National Mission for the purpose of documentation. It is envisaged that the documentation would be from secondary sources.

Restoration of temples and heritage sites

1961. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the ASI that Restoration of Muzarai controlled temples and heritage sites in Karnataka has not been commenced due to the non-availability of expected funds;

(b) the number of such sites identified across the State under this project and the estimated cost, thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing the funds; and

(d) whether it has been decided to go ahead with the project in collaboration with leading NGO, Daharmastala, Dharmasamsthana Pratishtana?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Government of Karnataka has informed that the State Department of Archaeology is carrying out conservation and restoration of monuments including the protected temples under the control of Muzarai department subject to availability of budgetary allocation. The Archaeology department has evolved a public-private partnership scheme since 2002-03 for conservation and restoration of temples in the State including Muzarai controlled temples.

(b) 13 temples under the control of Muzarai department have been identified under this project. The department of State archaeology would be releasing Rs. 40 lakhs during 2005-2006 under this programe.

(c) As informed by the State Government there is no delay in releasing the funds.

(d) Yes, Sir. Muzarai Department has decided to go ahead with the project with Daharmastala, Dharmasamasthana Pratishtana in accordance with the order dated 12.7.2004 issued by the Karnataka Government.

Funds for ancient and historical buildings

1962. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Twelfth Finance Commission have allocated any funds for upkeep of several ancient and historical buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra and Punjab have submitted any action plan to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the amount Government have sanctioned/released to each State mentioned above so far during 2005-06 for conservation and protected monuments, till date?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of Rs. 625 crores among various States for heritage conservation i.e. preservation and protection of historical monuments, archaeological sites, public libraries, museums and archives convering the period between 2005-06 and 2009-10.

The Archaeological Survey of India does not get any allocation from the Finance Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Out of the budget allocation to Archaeological Survey of India (Ministry of Culture) for conservation of ancient monuments in 2005-06, ASI has allocated Rs. 757 lac in the State of Maharashtra and Rs. 111.14 lac in the State of Punjab for conservation of Centrally protected monuments.

Heritage sites in Rajasthan under ASI

1963. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of national heritage sites in Rajasthan, under the ASI;

(b) which out of these sites, are being encroached upon or having a risk of their encroachment;

(c) the steps being taken to preserve them;

(d) whether the ASI has recommended any sites in Rajasthan for World Heritiage Sites status; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the ASI to the UNESCO for award of such status?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) There are 160 Centrally protected monuments/sites under the Archaeological Survey of India in Rajasthan. Of these the following four monuments/sites have been encroached upon:

1. Chittorgarh Fort, District Chittorgarh.
2. Bhatner Fort, District Hanumangarh.
3. Ranthambore Fort, District Sawai Madhopur,
4. Kumbhalgarh Fort, District Rajsamand.

(c) As and when any encroachment is noticed/reported in the protected limit of the Centrally protected monuments/site a notice is issued to the encroachers under the provisions of section 19(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rule 38(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules 1959. Simultaneously help from the local police is also sought by lodging a complaint and by registering FIR. If no response is received from the encroachers, the Central Government (Director General, Archaeological Survey of India) under section 19(2) of A.M.A.S.R. Act, 1958 and Rule 38(2) of A.M.A.S.R. Rules, 1959, by an order, direct the District Collector to demolish the illegal construction. If the above procedure fails to yield result and the State Government also could not remove the encroachment, legal action is initiated against the encroachers by filing a case in the court of law.

In addition to the above, the Superintending Archaeologist's are also vested with the powers of an Estate Officer under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

(d) and (e) No monument/site from Rajasthan has been recommended for inscription in the list of World Heritage Sites (WHS). However the Archaeological Survey of India is in the process of expanding the Tentative Lists (for ultimate nomination for inscription in the list of WHS) by including additional sites from all circles, including the Jaipur Circle in Rajasthan.

Budget for North Eastern Region

†1964. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in case of under utilization of 10 per cent of the budget of the different departments meant for development of the NER, it is deposited in the non-lapsable pool;

(b) if so, the amount deposited under this head so far; and

(c) the amount demanded by his Ministry from the Ministry of Finance for various schemes from this pool and the amount received by them?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Central Ministries/Department (except those exempted) are mandated to earmark and spend at least 10% of their gross budgetary support on their schemes in the North Eastern Region. The unspent balance of funds, against this mandatory 10% provision, accrues to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR).

(b) The Opening Balance under NLCPR, as per verified figures on 01.04.2004, was Rs. 3696.10 crore.

(c) Against the projected demand of Rs. 1020 crore for NLCPR projects, an amount of Rs. 585 crore was approved in the Budget for 2005-06.

Projects in the North Eastern Region

1965. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the development projects in the North-Eastern Region started more than five years ago but not completed so far as on 31st March, 2005; and

(b) the reasons for their slow progress, the investment made in each such project and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the completion?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (B) A Statement, containing list of projects, is enclosed as Statement (*See* below.)

All NLCPR funded and most NEC funded projects are implemented by the State Governments or agencies selected by the State Governments. The reasons for slow progress include, *inter-alia*, shorter working period

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

because of long rainy season in the North East, delay on the part of some State Governments to release funds to the implementing agencies, law and order problems in some States and limitations of technical and professional expertise.

In order to expedite implementation of these projects the State Governments concerned have been advised to ensure timely release of funds to the implementing agencies and review the progress on a quarterly basis at the level of Chief Secretary. In addition, the implementation of projects is also reviewed by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council. In these review meetings, implementation problems are identified and strategies to overcome such problems are chalked out. Efforts are on simultaneously to upgrade the technical and professional capacities of the State Government officials under the Capacity Building Scheme.

Statement

List of projects started five years ago but not completed as on 31.03.2005

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State/Agency	Investment (Amount Released) (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
A Projects under North Eastern Council (NEC)			
1	Baithalngsu-Kampur-Raha	Assam PWD	22.77
2	(a) Sonapur Umden Nongpoh	Assam PWD	13.11
	(b) Sonapur Umden Nongpoh	Meghalaya PWD	17.36
3	(a) Fatikroy Kailashahar Kukital	Assam PWD	13.91
	(b) Fatikroy Kailashahar Kukital	Tripura PWD	45.65
4	(a) Naharkatia-Khonsa	Assam PWD	11.86
	(b) Naharkatia-Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh PWD	28.17
5	(a) Zamuang Hriphow	Assam PWD	17.20
	(b) Zamuang Hriphow	Mizoram PWD	20.13
6	(a) Jottee Balijan	Assam PWD	8.50
	(b) Jottee Balijan	Arunachal Pradesh PWD	27.94
7	(a) Margherita Changlang	Assam PWD	2.68
	(b) Margherita Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh PWD	26.27
8	(a) Tamei Tenning	Manipur PWD	14.79
	(b) Tamei Tenning	Nagaland PWD	30.25

1	2	3	4
9	Kohima Bokajan	Nagaland PWD	38.10
10	Construction of 46 Nos. RCC Bridges	Meghalaya PWD	30.09
11	Development of infrastructure for production of fish seeds & training of fish farmers in NER at Raha, Assam	Assam	0.20
12	Strenghting of Poultry Farm at Kyrdemkulai	Meghalaya	0.70
13	Strengthening of Duck Breeding Farm at Kaliabor, Nagaon	Assam	0.86
14	Construction of Tennis Court at Lamphelpet by Imphal District Tennis Assoc. Imphal (94-95)	Manipur	0.13
15	Construction of Wooden Flooring of Indoor Stadium by Table Tennis Assoc., Imphal (94-95)	Manipur	0.10
16	Improvement of Footbal Ground at Cherrapunji Sengsamla Mawmluh Cherrapunji (95-96)	Meghalaya	0.16
17	Improvement of Playground, Shillong Rynjah Cultural & Sports Club, Shillong (95-96)	Meghalaya	0.20
18	Improvement of Playground All Jirong Sports Club, New Jirong (96-97)	Meghalaya	0.15
19	Development of Playground by Community Development Centre, Toubal, Manipur (96-97)	Manipur	0.20
20	Construction of Gyoptong Regional Sports Stadium by Rupa Town Club, West Kameng District, A.P. (97-98)	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00
21	Purchase of Sports Equipment, District Sports Association, Silchar (97-98)	Assam	0.05
22	Construction of Swimming Pool by District Sports Association, Karimganj (98-99)	Assam	0.02
23	Improvement of Playground by Rural Develop. Association, Thoubal (97-98)	Manipur	0.07
24	Improvement of Playground by Integrated Tribal Upliftment Society, Churachandpur (97-98)	Manipur	0.10
25	Improvement of playground by Manipur Rural Upliftment Association (97-98)	Manipur	0.10
26	Conducting East India Weighlifting Championship by Manipur Weight Lifting Association, Uripok (98-99)	Manipur	0.15

1	2	3	4
27	Improvement of Playground by All Moirang Football Assoc., Moirang Bazar, (98-99)	Manipur	0.20
28	Improvement of Playground by Umiam Youth Social & Sports Organization (97-98)	Meghalaya	0.26
29	Improvement of Playground by Persara Sports & Cultural Club, Umrar (98-99)	Meghalaya	0.08
30	Improvement of Playground by Tpep Pale Club, Jowai Jaintia Hills Distt., (98-99)	Meghalaya	0.09
31	Improvement of Playground by Nongthymmai Sports & Cultural Club, Umsniang (98-99)	Meghalaya	0.13
32	Construction of Community Hall cum Indoor Sports Hall by Lama Villa Darbar, Shang (98-99)	Meghalaya	0.25
33	Body Building Gym by Mass & Cuts Body Building Gym, Lawiyariew, Nongthymmai Shilong (99-2000)	Meghalaya	0.09
34	Sports Complex by Rev JJM Nicholas Roy Memorial Committee, Jaiaw, Lumbateman Shilong (99-2000)	Meghalaya	0.13
35	Construction of Playground by Youth Socio-Cultural Organization, Nongsangu, Nongpoh Meghalaya (99-2000)	Meghalaya	0.25
36	Construction of Table Tennis Hall by Vira Club Jakhama, Nagaland (97-98)	Nagaland	0.18
37	Construction of Playground by Sanis Sporting Club, Nagaland (97-98)	Nagaland	0.40
38	Games & Sports Complex for Tribal Youth by Nisalme Economic Women Society, Jail Colony Kohima (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
39	Construction of Basket Ball Court by Revolution Club, Longjang, Mokokchung Nagaland (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
40	Maintenance of Playground by Gitano Club, Tali, Mokokchung, Nagaland (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
41	Maintenance of Playground by Gitano Club, Tali, Mokokchung, Nagaland (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
42	Extension of Playground by Chuziezou Youth Club, Kohima (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
43	Extension of Playground by NEIZO Society Kedima, Kohima (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10

1	2	3	4
44	Construction of Club Hall by Nyengalving Pisneer Club, Tuensang, Nagaland (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
45	Purchase of Sports Materials by Nagaland Sports & Fitness Society, Kohima (99-2000)	Nagaland	0.10
46	Conducting of Basic Course in Adventure by Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organization, Thoubal (98-99)	Manipur	0.10
47	Purchase of Adventure Equipment by Assam Adventure Foundation Near Hajimasafir Khan, Guwahati (98-99)	Assam	0.35
48	Purchase of Adventure Equipment by Megh. Adventures Association, C/o Hotel Center Point, Police Bazar, Shillong (98-99)	Meghalaya	0.20
49	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	Manipur	148.51
50	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Assam	15.15
51	Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing, Aizawl	Mizoram	22.47
52	Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati	Assam	15.00
53	Additional facilities for Gauhati Medical College, Assam Medical College & Silchar Medical College in Assam	Assam	18.67
54	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	Assam	6.56
55	Regional College of Nursing, Guwahati	Assam	5.30
56	Regional Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology, Agartala	Tripura	3.40
57	Diabetes Research Centre, Agartala	Tripura	1.15

B. Projects Under Non Lapsable Central Pool Of Resources (NLCPR)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State/Agency	Investment (Amount Released) (in Rs. Crores.)
1	2	3	4
1	Upgradation of Naga Hospital, Kohima	Nagaland	18.00
2	Leimakhong Heavy Fuel Based Power Project	Manipur	117.61
3	University and 60 Affiliated Colleges	Manipur	8.78

1	2	3	4
4	Senapati Phaibung Road (90 km)	Manipur	38.99
5	Augmentation of Water Supply to Imphal City Phase-I (29.5 MLD)	Manipur	40.25
6	State Referral Hospital, Aizawl	Mizoram	35.39
7	Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase-2)	Mizoram	45.00
8	Mobilisation & Development of feed & fodder project, Modafer	Mizoram	4.36
9	Greater Champhai Water Supply Scheme	Mizoram	11.90
10	Transmission Schemes-Construction of 132 kv Substation at Kamalpur	Tripura	1.00
11	Development of Tripura University	Tripura	20.52
12	Transmission Schemes-Construction of 132/33 KV, 1 x 15 MVA Substation at Purbakanchanbari, Kumarghat	Tripura	3.00
13	New Capital Complex Project at Agartala	Tripura	48.17
14	Transmission Schemes-Construction of 132 kv closed loop arrangement at Dharmanagar	Tripura	2.00
15	Assam University, Silchar (including Diphu campus)	Assam	13.00
16	Upgradation of Guwahati Medical College.	Assam	8.00
17	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.)-along both banks of Ghogra river from Patgiri chuba to Dunipatharighat to PWD road (Extention of Ghogra embankment from Tongora village to Chamuka village from Channel 0 to 450 metres)	Assam	1.10
18	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.)- at 8.20 Km of Dikhow bund Right Bank from Monipuri Basti to Assam Tinsukia Road to protect Sibsagar town	Assam	2.23
19	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.)- at Arimurasuti to protect Brahmaputra dyke from Jamuguri to Kharlo outfall (providing check bund at 29th km.)	Assam	2.07
20	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - at Dikhow bund Right Bank embankment from Darbar field to Dikhowmukh including Anti Erosion measures Ph. III	Assam	1.56

1	2	3	4
21	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - at Kaniajan from the Brahmaputra.	Assam	1.92
22	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - Construction of rett. To link the breached portion of Pangladiya Left Bank embankment from Dusutimukh to Adabari from Channel 3955 to 5255 metres including Anti-erosion works at 4th km. (Hablakha) at 5th km (Hanapara)	Assam	2.35
23	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - to protect Aie embankment against the erosion of river Aie (Right bank at Saster)	Assam	3.85
24	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - to protect Brahmaputra dyke from Badati to Jamuguri at 15th km.	Assam	3.10
25	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - to protect Brahmaputra dyke on Left Bank from Gumi to Jahirpur Bharbhita area (construction of deflector with upstream and downstream protection works)	Assam	3.40
26	Anti Erosion Works (25 No.) - to protect the Saikhowa protection bund Ph-III including silting device to divert combined channel of Lohit & Debang to its original course.	Assam	3.39
27	Tinsukia Sub-Station 2x50 MVA, 220/132 kV	Assam	19.10
28	2x50 MVA, 220/132KV Balipara (Tezpur) Sub-station and a 13 KV Gohpur-Depota Line	Assam	9.50

Special development schemes for N.E.R.

1966. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special development schemes for the North Eastern Region States;

(b) whether it is a fact that in comparison to the other North Eastern States Assam is getting very less per capita amount for its developments; and

(c) whether keeping in view the terrorist and anti-national activities, illegal immigration and other problems Government would consider to increase per capita amount for its all round development?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) Development concerns of North Eastern Region States including Sikkim are addressed though their Annual and Five Years Plans. Apart from that North Eastern Council also sanctions projects for the development of Region. In addition, Central Government Ministries/Departments (except the exempted ones) are required to make provision of and spend at least 10% of their budget for the North Eastern Region. The unspent balance out of this mandatory 10% provision accrues to a Pool called Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR).

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), besides the above mentioned special dispensations, has a special scheme for funding of infrastructure development projects in the 8 States of the region from above referred NLCPR. For sanctioning/funding of projects in the North Eastern States, per capita is not the only criterion. The sanction of funds for infrastructure development projects under NLCPR depends on various factors including backwardness of the area, difficult terrain, existing infrastructure, gaps in the infrastructure; submission of projects and their Details Project Reports (DPRs), speed of implementation of projects and utilization of funds by the State Governments etc.

Taking into account various factors and for its all round development funding for the State of Assam has been increased resulting in enhanced per capita sanctioned amount.

KSY and NPAG

1967. SHRI T. T. V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) being implemented in the country;

(b) the districts, in which these schemes are being implemented, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to extend this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) focuses on out of school girls in the age group of 11—18 years to address their needs for self-development, nutrition, health, education, skill formation etc. The scheme is implemented through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) infrastructure.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) is being implemented, as a Pilot Project, in 51 identified districts of the country. Under this programme 6 kg of free foodgrain are provided to undernourished adolescent girls.

(b) and (c) KSY has recently been extended to all the districts and ICDS projects across the country. State-wise names of 51 districts in which NPAG is being implemented are given in the Statement (See below). A view on its expansion would be taken after the impact of the Project has been evaluated.

Statement

State-wise names of districts where NPAG is being implemented

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	District1	District2
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alidabad	Mehboob Nagar
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	
3	Assam	Kokrajhar	Karbi Anglong
4	Bihar	Aurangabad	Gaya
5	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja	
6	Goa	North Goa	
7	Gurarat	Panchmahal	Dohad
8	Haryana	Ambala	Yamuna Nagar
9	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	
10	J & K	Anantnag	
11	Jharkhand	Paschimi Singhbhum	
12	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Kolar
13	Kerala	Palakkad	Malappuram
14	M.P.	Sagar	Damoh
15	Maharashtra	Nanded	Nagpur
16	Manipur	Senapati	
17	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	
18	Mizoram	Lunglei	

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	District1	District2
19	Nagaland	Tuensang	
20	Orissa	Koraput	Kalahandi
21	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar
22	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Banswara
23	Sikkim	East Sikkim	
24	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	Ramanathapuram
25	Tripura	West Tripura	
26	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Sonbhadra
27	Uttaranchal	Hardwar	
28	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Purulia
29	Delhi	North-West Delhi	
30	Pondicherry	Karaikkal	
31	A & N Island	Andamans	
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	
33	D & N Haveli	D & N Haveli	
34a	Daman & Diu	Diu	
34b	Daman & Diu	Daman	
35	Lakshadweep	Lakshdweep	

Creches/Day care Centres

1960. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Creches/Day Care Centres for the children of working mothers functioning as on date; and

(b) the details of the facilities being provided, the amount spent and the number of beneficiaries in each centre especially in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The number of Creches/ Day Care Centres for the children of working mothers functioning as on date is 17527 throughout the country.

(b) The facilities provided under the scheme includes Day-Care, Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Care, Play and Sleeping facilities. Each center has a provision for 25 beneficiaries and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 18,480/- per creche per annum is provided. These norms are followed throughout the country including the State of Punjab.

Failure of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1969. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of utilizing 98 per cent of the funds allocated for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2004-05, his Ministry has failed to achieve the physical targets like construction of schools, classrooms, toilets or recruitment of teachers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that near about three lakh teachers are yet to be recruited under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(c) if so, the steps taken for their recruitment; and

(d) the measures taken to make Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) the Government of India released an amount of Rs. 5139.75 crores to the States/Union Territores for implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2004-05. Till the year 2004-05, 1.18 lakh new schools were opened, 40,000 schools buildings, 85,000 additional classrooms, 88,000 toilets were constructed and 3.23 lakh teachers were appointed.

Teachers recruitment process was slow in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, mainly on account of court interventions.

Rigorous monitoring and review of implementation of SSA in States/ UTs is done by the Central Government.

Modernization of Madarsas

1970. SHRI ABU ASMI AZMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Commission has approached Government for modernization of Madarsas, on a priority basis;

(b) if so, how far Government are considering this proposal favourably;

(c) the States where Madarsa Boards have been set up; and

(d) the financial assistance released so far by Government for betterment of the Madarsas, State-wise during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As per the information available, Madarsa Boards are functioning in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) Under the scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme, grants have been released to State during this year as follow:

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.T.	Amount of grant (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	235.25
2.	Maharashtra	3.16
3.	Tripura	45.72
4.	Bihar	79.92
5.	Andhra Pradesh	35.20
	TOTAL :	399.25

Free education to girl child

1971. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI:
SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to provide free education to every single girl child from class VI to XII in C.B.S.E. affiliated schools;

(b) if so, by when this scheme would be implemented;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by CBSE before passing this order;

(d) whether Government have held talks with all the State Governments before implementing this scheme;

(e) whether it is a fact that recently the University Grants Commission and the Central Board of Secondary Education has suggested that this scheme may be implemented by the Public Schools itself which is being objected by National Progressive Schools Conference; and

(f) the decision or proposal of his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued a circular dated 18.10.2005, directing schools affiliated to it to provide full waiver of all fees (including tution and all other fees except for meal & transportation) charged by them, to each girl student from class VI to XII who is a "Single Child" of her parents, either with immediate effect or from the next academic session commencing from 1st April, 2006. Schools seeking new affiliation will have to implement the above scheme with immediate effect.

(c) As drop-out rates for girls at different levels of education are higher than those for boys, and discrimination of girl child in education is a well accepted fact, hence no survey was required.

(d) No, Sir. The instruction issued by the CBSE are applicable only to schools affiliated to CBSE.

(e) and (f) The scheme is to be implemented by schools affiliated to CBSE. National Progressive School Conference (NPSC), Delhi an organization of about 80 schools in and around Delhi has objected to the scheme, but the representation of NPSC has been rejected.

UGC grant for infrastructure development

1972. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) used to provide grants to recognized colleges for infrastructure development;

(b) if so, whether the grants provided for infrastructure facilities including hostels are utilized/being utilized for the same purpose;

(c) if so, whether any survey/studies are initiated for verifying the use of such infrastructure/assets;

(d) if so, the details of such survey/study done in Kerala, category-wise, an on today; and

(e) if not, whether a survey regarding utilization of such infrastructure/ assets would be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the subsequent instalment of grant to the eligible colleges are released only on receipt of utilization certificate and statement of expenditure of the previous instalment of grant paid to the college for the purpose. The utilization of funds are monitored and utilization is ensured in terms of utilization certificate to be furnished by the colleges to UGC.

Women education centres in Madhya Pradesh

†1973. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the women education centres set up in Madhya Pradesh by Government for the illiterate women;

(b) the number of women benefited therefrom during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether these centres have succeeded in educating and creating awareness amongst women; and whether Government are satisfied with their success;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to increase the number of such centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Government, no women education centres have been set up in Madhya Pradesh. However, Mahila Padhna Badhna Andolan was implemented by the State Government in 2002-03 and 2003-04 for the adult illiterate women. According to the information furnished by the State Government 17,17,168 women were benefited under this programme. Further a Visesh Mahila Padhna Badhna Andolan is also being ran through the continuing education centres in which 6,75,600 women have been enrolled.

(c) In order to improve the awareness of women, the primers used for imparting literacy contain information on health, hygiene, environment,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sanitation etc. In addition, a special primer has been developed in the State which focuses on women's Right and related laws and has chapters on Right of work for women, violence against women, law against dowry etc. The women who participated in Andolan were later organized into Self Help Groups.

(d) and (e) A project for eradicating residual illiteracy has been sanctioned in 12 low female literacy districts in the State to cover 7.01 lakh illiterate women in 15-35 age group.

Prevention of child marriage

1974. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to bring a new Prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a "Bal Adalat" was organized on the 18th October, 2005 where children from various parts of New Delhi voiced their concerns and opinions on the proposed Prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004;

(c) if so, whether Government have incorporated the views expressed by the Children, in 'Bal Adalat'; and

(d) if not, whether his Ministry is planning to take and incorporate their views in the proposed Bill before finalizing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Prevention of Child Marriage Bill 2004 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2004.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Bill has been prepared in consultation with all concerned and after considering all factors relating to child marriage.

Commission for appointments in Central Universities

1975. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Commission for appointment of lecturers to *ad-hoc* temporary/permanent posts in the colleges under the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are also aware of the existence of rampant nepotism in appointments to such posts, thereby leading to erosion in quality of teaching standards and obvious by passing of the meritorious candidates; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps taken/to be taken by Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The procedure for appointments to temporary/permanent posts of teachers in a Central University and the college(s), if any, thereunder is laid down in the Statutes of the concerned Central University in terms of which the appointments are made by the Executive Council of the University on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Statutes. Further, the UGC's regulations prescribing, *inter-alia*, the minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other measures for the maintenance of standards are mandatory for all the Universities/Colleges. In view of the foregoing, while there is no scope for the existence of the alleged rampant nepotism in appointments to such posts, the complaints, if any, in this behalf, are looked into on merits.

Teaching staff of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1976. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the teaching staff engaged in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in different States;

(b) the amount of salaries given to each member of the staff in different categories;

(c) whether it is a fact that these teachers are getting for less than the regular teachers though they have to work a lot; and

(d) the efforts Government are going to make to enhance their salaries and introduce other usual facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 491773 teachers have been engaged in different States.

(b) to (d) The terms and conditions of engagement of teachers is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the professional qualifications for primary and upper primary school teachers.

AMU Amendment Act

1977.SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on a petition filed for challenging the AMU Amendment Act, 1981 and also quota notification issued by Government in Feb. this year, Allahabad HC has quashed the Act and the notification thereunder terming it as illegal;

(b) whether Government have studied implications of the judgement and the action Government are contemplating without taking resource to confrontation with the judiciary; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for which Government chose to overrule the SC instead of removing the defects as indicated in the judgement while passing the 1981 Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The Single Bench of the High Court, Allahabad has, in its order dated 4th October, 2005, held, *inter-alia*, that the Aligarh Muslim University is not a minority institution whithin the meaning of Article 30 of the Constitution of India and has quashed the decision of the University's authorities to reserve 50% seats in the Postgraduate Medical Courses for the Muslims of India on all-India basis, as also the 'no-objection' thereto conveyed by the Central Government. None of the provisions of the AMU (Amendment) Act, 1981, duly enacted by the Parliament in its unquestionable competence, has been quashed. Having studies the judgement, the Government has filed Special Appeals in the High Court at Allahabad and the matter is before the Division Bench.

Reservation in IITs, IIMs and IIFTs

1978. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any proposals to reserve seats for the minority communities in the IITs, IIMs and IIFTs;

(b) whether it is a fact that Minority Education Panel has recommended such a policy to Government;

(c) the details of these recommendations;

(d) whether the Standing Committee of his Ministry has recommended reservation of quota for IIMs, IITs and IIFTs; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed by Government to implement this policy and reserve seats for the Minority Communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) The Standing Committee of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education in its Annual Report has recommended that reservation may be made for admission of minority students in institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade etc. Implementing the recommendations of the Committee require consultation with all stakeholders.

National plan of action for children

1979. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has contacted the other Ministries for better and effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children, as required under the plan;

(b) the other Ministries being coordinated for implementation of the Action Plan;

(c) the States which have started to prepare the State Plan of Action for Children; and

(d) the time-frame for the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The concerned Ministries and Departments have been asked for effective implementation of the provisions of the National Plan for Children 2005 for the sectors pertaining to their respective Ministry in order to achieve the targets. The implementation would be monitored from time to time as envisaged in the Plan.

(c) The States of Karnataka, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Tripura, Sikkim and West Bengal have already prepared the State Plan of Action for Children.

(d) The State Governments have been directed to prepare State Plan of Action for Children immediately.

Rural Development Programme of IGNOU

1980. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Development Programme run by the IGNOU's distant education has become popular with the rural masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the backward regions that have been connected by EDUSAT, especially with reference to Orissa and how far these have helped the rural masses of these backward areas to gain knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Rural Development Programmes run by the University in distance mode is popular with the rural masses. The total enrolment in the various regions of the country at the Post Graduate and the Post Graduate Diploma levels is 1194 and 2240, respectively.

(c) In the State of Orissa, Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) supported by EDUSAT, have been commissioned/operationalized at IGNOU Regional Centres at Bhubaneswar and Koraput, and the Study Centres at Rourkela, Ganjam (Berhampur), Cuttack and Kalahandi. The network is further strengthened by co-relating it to the State Government supported network to take education to the backward regions and rural masses.

UGS Grants to Gujarat and Karnataka

1981. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been received by the universities and colleges in Gujarat and Karnataka from the UGC;

(b) the details of the criteria for receiving such grants; and

(c) the number of Degree Colleges which are not in receipt of UGC grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UGC provides grants to eligible universities and colleges included under Section 2(f) and declared fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC) there are 12 colleges in the State of Gujarat and 66 colleges in the State of Karnataka which have not been declared fit to receive Central financial assistance (including UGC grant) under section 12(B) of UGC Act.

Upgradation of Technical Institutions in Orissa

1982. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that PMO *vide* their letter dated 15th January, 2004 has advised his Ministry to consider the proposal to upgrade one of the existing Technical Institutions in Orissa to the IIT and this matter has been pursued by the State Government with his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the status thereof and the time frame for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Office *vide* their U.O. Note dated 15th January, 2004 requested to select one of the Engineering College in Orissa for upgradation to IITs and place it before the Committee formed for this purpose for consideration. Accordingly, the proposal was referred to the Expert Committee constituted

under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Joshi to identify promising academic institutions to be upgraded. The Committee considered the proposal received from Prime Minister's Office. However, based on stipulated parameters, the Expert Committee did not recommend any institution from Orissa for upgradation to the level of IITs.

Child Development Programme

1983. DR. KARAN SINGH:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have emphasized the need for proper planning and effective implementation of the child development programme;

(b) whether a two day national consultation of the State Women and Child Development Ministers and Secretaries was held in July, 2005;

(c) if so, the suggestion discussed and the decisions arrived at;

(d) the steps Government have suggested to the States in this regard; and

(e) the extent to which both the Centre and States are willing to cooperate in implementing these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The suggestions/recommendations made in the National Consultation *inter-alia,* include, Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme to focus on reaching out to children under 3 years; relaxation in population norms for sanctioning and Anganwadi Centre; joint training module for ICDS & Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme functionaries; change in Anganwadi Worker's job chart to reflect focus on children under 3 years; resource allocation in ICDS for quality improvement. The States have been requested to implement the above recommendations expeditiously.

(e) Both, the Central and State Governments, renewed their commitment to implement the ICDS scheme more effectively during the consultation.

Review of UGC Scheme

1984. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has initiated an academic

review of all its existing schemes and set up user feedback Committee at seven regional offices to assess impact of various programmes to bring out qualitative changes in higher education in Eleventh Plan;

(b) whether academic review would be undertaken in collaboration with the State Councils for Higher Education in various States;

(c) whether reports of these exercises would be used as inputs to the proposals for higher education in Eleventh Plan; and

(d) if so, by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), user feedback committees have been set up for the South Western Regional Office (SWRO) and Eastern Regional Office (ERO) of the UGC, Directors of Collegiate Education, Directors of College Development Councils and Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson of the State Councils of Higher Education are members of the committee. Reports are used as inputs by the Committees and the Commission and would continue to be useful inputs for the finalization of the XI Plan proposals.

Merit based Scholarship Schemes

1985. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to help meritorious students to pursue the course of their choice with the newly announced two merit-based scholarships schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the criteria set for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have announced scholarships for meritorious students. CBSE has started two new Merit Based Scholarship Schemes:

(i) CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme for Professional Studies and

(ii) CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme for Under-Graduate Students.

Under the Professional Merit Scholarship Scheme, the students appearing in the merit list of All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) and All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) conducted by the CBSE and pursuing medicine/engineering course in the Institutes participating in the CBSE conducted AIPMT/AIEEE or in the Central Government controlled or aided institution will be given scholarship @Rs. 1000/- per month. Under the Scheme, a total of 500 such scholarships will be awarded every year.

Under the Under-Graduate Merit Scholarship Scheme, the students appearing in the merit list of Class XII examination conducted by the CBSE and pursuing non-medical/non-engineering undergraduate course in a Central University or State University or any other University recognized by the UGC will be given scholarship at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month. Under the scheme, a total of 550 such scholarships will be awarded every year.

UGC has also introduced two Merit Scholarships:

(i) Post-Graduate Scholarship for University Rank Holders and

(ii) Post-Graduate Indira Gandhi Scheme for Single Girl Child.

Both the scholarships are available for non professional courses only.

Under the PG Merit Scholarship, a student should have passed B.A./ B.Sc./B.Com. and Honours and should be 1st rank holder in the subject at University. He should have also taken admission in the Ist year PG course in any recognized University in India. A total of 1800 scholarships for general courses and 575 scholarships for Honours courses will be awarded every year at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per month.

Under the Indira Gandhi Scholarship, the candidate should have passed undergraduate degree course and taken admission in the first year of PG Course. The student should be the only girl child of her parents. A total of 1200 scholarships will be awarded every year at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per month.

Merit is the only criteria for selection in all scholarships. Besides, the student must be an Indian Naitonal, and must continue his/her studies as required under the scheme and should not be in any full time employment.

The total financial implication in respect of these scholarships is about Rs. 93 lakhs per annum for CBSE and Rs. 710 lakhs for UGC.

Review Committee of ICHR

1986. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Review Committee to look into the affairs of the Indian Council of Historic Research;

(b) whether the Review Committee has submitted its report;

(c) the major findings and recommendations thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the report has not been made public;

(e) whether the findings have been forwarded to ICHR for implementation; and

(f) if so, the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by ICHR thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The terms of reference of the one-man Review Committee appointed to look into the functioning and affairs of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), were as under:—

(i) review the administrative and financial functioning of the Council in relation to aims and objectives as laid down in its Memorandum of Association (MoA)/Rules;

(ii) probe into non-publication/stoppage of volumes of 'Towards the Freedom Project';

(iii) probe into non-submission of research work by scholars, who were given fellowship by the Council during 1995-96 to 2000-01, as highlighted in the Report of the C&AG 2002-03;

(iv) probe into complaints/issues which are pending or could be received or referred by the Ministry about the functioning of the Council;

(v) consult eminent historians/academicians on any matter under review, if need be; and

(vi) make such recommendations and suggest remedial measures as are necessary to improve functioning of the Council and ensure it autonomy.

(b) and (c) The final report was submitted to the Government on the 14th July, 2005. The major findings and recommendations of the Committee are as under:—

(i) On the 'Towards Freedom' Project, the Committee has observed that attempts, including stoppage of funding and interruption in

publication of volumes under the Project were made to scuttle the project. The Committee has recommended for completion of the project within 24 months and constitution of Editorial Board with appointment of eminent historian as General Editor. The Committee further recommended for streamlining of the processing and publication procedure and suggested that the Government should take a view regarding the present Council, including its Chairman.

(ii) The Committee, on the issue of the 'non-submission of research work by scholars', has observed that there were irregularities in award of Senior Research Fellowship and National Fellowship and that proper representation of different regions of the country, SCs/ STs, women and minorities was not given. The Committee recommended for a Standing Search Committee to award National Fellowships, institution of a system of nomination to Senior Research Fellowships and computerization of fellowship and travel grant programmes. The Committee further recommended for appropriate remedial measures and recovery of fellowship grant from defaulters.

(iii) The Committee also observed that there was a phenomenal increase in the spending on seminar grants, and a biased funding methodology and wrongful funding for non-academic seminar. The Committee recommended for restoring pre-eminence position of the Indian Historical Congress,and funding of seminars on uncovered subjects and new areas of historical research.

(iv) The Committee noted that special projects were sanctioned without following the set procedures, and that the money spent on them was a total waste. The Committee cited this as an instance of distributing favour and patronage to the chosen ones. The Committee in its recommendations, suggested that no member or office bearer or anyone associated with the management of the ICHR should be given any project or fellowship, with personal financial benefit, during his tenure ship. The Committee further recommended that no special research project should be approved without prior evaluation, and that research materials as well as source materials of the projects are to be preserved in the Council.

(v) On the administrative functioning of the ICHR, the Committee observed that the ICHR suffered as and when the Government have changed in the Centre. The Committee has reported certain instances of irregularities in awarding job work, improper

maintenance of library and several instances of financial impropriety and infraction of General Financial Rules of the Government. The Committee also expressed concern over the fall in the levels of quality and academic values of the ICHR journals. The Committee, while recommending measures for bringing about improvement in the Council's functioning has emphasised upon action by the new Council for restoration of the past glory of the Council. The other recommendations included appointment of members nominated by the Indian Historical Congress and the Asiatic Societies in Kolkata and Mumbai on to the Council, remedial measures for improving the quality of its journals, and their timely publication, computerization and upgradaton of library, creation of Library Committee and setting up of Documentation Centre, opening of new regional centres for Northern, Eastern and Western regions and reduction in the establishment cost. The Committee has also advised for an internal audit of the financial dealings the period from 1998-99 to 2004-05.

(d) to (f) The findings as well as the recommendations made by the Review Committee in the interim and final reports have been accepted by the Ministry. The Council has already initiated action to implement the recommendations made in the interim reports submitted by the Committee earlier on the "non-publication/stoppage of volumes of 'Towards Freedom' Project" and on the issue of "non-submission of research work by scholars". The final report has been sent to the ICHR for placing them before the Council for taking a view in the matter and for implementation of the recommendations. The ICHR has proposed to place the final report before the Council for taking necessary steps in the matter.

Regularisation of Anganwadi Workers

1987. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverment are aware of the fact that the anganwadi workers (social workers or voluntary workers) are harassed and overworked a lot;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that they are asked carry out every Government or semi-Government tasks, and are denied the benefits of a regular Government employee;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRYOF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) scheme envisages the anganwadi workers to be "honorary workers" from the local community and are paid a fixed honoraria per month, as may be decided by the Government from time to time. Over the years, anganwadi workers have been called upon to discharge functions relating to other programmes of the Central/State Governments. The Government of India has issued the revised job responsibilities of anganwadi workers and helpers and requested the States to ensure that they are not drawn into every programme so that they can focus on the core functions under ICDS scheme.

(d) There is no proposal to regularize their services as Government employees.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

1988. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, State-wise as on date today;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details thereof in respect of Uttar Pradesh and the locations thereof; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to convert all the Government schools into Kendriya Vidyalayas; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) There are 928 Kendriya Vidyalayas within the country as on date, the State-wise distribution is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, but no final decision has been taken. Number of schools and locations in Uttar Pradesh have not been decided.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Summary of State-wise Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 12.12.2005

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13

1	2	3
4.	Assam	49
5.	Bihar	41
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	22
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman & Diu	01
10.	Delhi	40
11.	Goa	05
12.	Gujarat	42
13.	Haryana	27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20
15.	Jammu& Kashmir	36
16.	Jharkhand	25
17.	Karnataka	33
18.	Kerala	37
19.	Lakshadweep	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	75
21.	Maharashtra	51
22.	Manipur	05
23.	Meghalaya	07
24.	Mizoram	02
25.	Nagaland	05
26.	Orissa	29
27.	Pondicherry	02
28.	Punjab	39
29.	Rajasthan	55
30.	Sikkim	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	31
32.	Tripura	05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	97
34.	Uttaranchal	43
35.	West Bengal	48
	Total	928

Monitoring of Professional Colleges

1989. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) used to monitor staff strength and other facilities of the technical Institutes and engineering colleges before and after granting recognition;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of engineering colleges recognized during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the survey initiated by AICTE in these colleges on the above fact; and

(d) the number of colleges having faculty deficiency and those de-recognized as a result thereof and extent to which staff deficiency has been condoned, State-wise as on today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The approval for the establishment of new technical institutions is granted by AICTE initially for one year on fulfilment of the prescribed norms and standards including staff strength and other facilities. The AICTE also monitors the continued compliance of these norms and standards. For this purpose, the institutions are inspected by Expert Committees. The State-wise number of engineering colleges approved by AICTE for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The State-wise number of engineering degree institutions in which the sanctioned intake was initially reduced on account of faculty deficiency and subsequently restored on institutions making up the deficiency as on 6.12.2005 is given in the Statement II.

Statement I

State-wise number of engineering colleges approved by AICTE for the last three years (as on 06/12/2005)

Region	States/Union Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Central	Madhya Pradesh	55	63	71
	Chhattisgarh	12	14	15
	Gujarat	26	38	39
	TOTAL	**93**	**115**	**125**
East	Mizoram	1	1	1

Region	States/Union Territory	203-04	2004-05	2005-06
	Sikkim	1	1	1
	West Bengal	52	52	57
	Tripura	1	1	1
	Meghalaya	1	1	1
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
	Assam	3	3	3
	Manipur	1	1	1
	Nagaland	0	0	0
	Orissa	38	40	43
	Jharkhand	8	9	10
	TOTAL	**107**	**110**	**119**
North	Bihar	7	9	12
	Uttar Pradesh	83	89	106
	Uttaranchal	9	9	11
	TOTAL	**99**	**107**	**129**
North-West	Chandigarh	4	4	8
	Haryana	37	38	43
	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	6
	New Delhi	14	14	20
	Punjab	39	45	49
	Rajasthan	37	44	51
	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5
	TOTAL	**140**	**155**	**182**
South	Andhra Pradesh	222	241	274
	Pondicherry	6	6	7
	Tamil Nadu	250	255	265
	TOTAL	**478**	**502**	**546**
South-West	Karnataka	112	117	120
	Kerala	82	89	89
	Total	**194**	**206**	**209**
West	Maharashtra	151	157	162
	Goa	3	3	3
	Daman & Diu, Dadar, N.H.	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**154**	**160**	**165**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1265**	**1355**	**1475**

Statement II

Number of degree engineering institutions in which intake was initially reduced and subsequently restored during 2005-06 (as on 06/12/2005)

Region	States/Union Territory	No. of Institutions in which Intake	
		Reduced Initially	Restored subsequently
1	2	3	4
Central	Madhya Pradesh	11	9
	Chhattisgarh	0	0
	Gujarat	5	4
	Total	**16**	**13**
East	Mizoram	0	0
	Sikkim	0	0
	West Bengal	14	13
	Tripura	0	0
	Meghalaya	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0
	Assam	0	0
	Manipur	0	0
	Nagaland	0	0
	Orissa	15	12
	Jharkhand	0	0
	Total	**29**	**25**
North	Bihar	1	0
	Uttar Pradesh	23	23
	Uttaranchal	0	0
	Total	**24**	**23**
North-West	Chandigarh	0	0
	Haryana	6	6
	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
	New Delhi	0	0
	Punjab	7	6
	Rajasthan	6	6
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
	Total	**19**	**18**

1	2	3	4
South	Andhra Pradesh	79	57
	Pondicherry	2	2
	Tamil Nadu	74	38
	TOTAL	**155**	**97**
South-West	Karnataka	49	45
	Kerala	9	9
	TOTAL	**58**	**54**
West	Maharashtra	71	45
	Goa	2	2
	Daman & Diu, Dadar, N.H.	0	0
	TOTAL	**73**	**47**
	GRAND TOTAL	**374**	**277**

Legislation for private education boards

1990. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent court judgement has directed the Centre to enact a legislation to prevent exploitation of ounway students and to check mushrooming of the private education boards;

(b) whether the proposed legislation would protect the use of the term "Board of Education" on the lines UGC Act's protection of the word 'University'; and

(c) by when the proposed legislation is to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Demand for IT professionals

1991. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of qualified IT Indian professionals to meet the domestic and out-source demand at present;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the target set to meet the entire requirements by imparting training to the prospective IT professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) As per National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) estimates, the total demand for IT and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) professionals by the end of financial year 2007-08 is projected to exceed 2 million. According to this projection there is a likelihood of shortage of qualified IT Indian professionals.

(c) Government is aware of the manpower situation in IT sector. Actions are taken from time to time to meet the IT manpower requirements by both the Private and Public Sector. The Government has taken several steps to meet the requirement of IT professionals in the country. Some of the steps taken are as under:

(i) Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior and Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Jabalpur have been set up with the objective of imparting education, training, research and development in information technology (IT) and related areas;

(ii) Many information Technology and IT related programmes have been introduced in the Govt. and Private Institutions. Many Institutes have increased their intake in IT programme;

(iii) UGC has been assisting the Universities in setting up of computer Centres, UGC is also providing grants to Univesities for upgradation/replacement of existing computer centers;

(iv) DOEACC Society is implementing a scheme for generation of quality manpower in the area of Information Technology in the non-formal sector. Under the scheme, for levels of courses, viz., 'O', 'A', 'B' and 'C' level courses are offered through its centers and franchises located across the country;

(v) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is training students on Computer Literacy Programme (CLP) through Community Information Centres (CICs) in North-Eastern states;

(vi) In the vocational training offered through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) are offered in computer related trades. Also, the Apprenticeship Training Scheme implemented

through industrial establishments under the Apprentices Act 1961 includes three computer related trades; and

(vii) The IITs are being given all support for increasing the intake at the undergraduate level.

Vacancies of Teaching Staff

1992. SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the teaching posts lying vacant in the Universities/ colleges and the steps taken to fill up the vacancies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the science task force set up by his Ministry has given its report; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement its recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of vacant teaching posts in all Central Universities, in the country as on 31.03.2005 is attached at Statement (*See* below). The teaching posts are filled up by the Central Universities as per schedule of recruitments or promotions, as the case may be, drawn up by their competent authorities such as the Executive Council, from time to time.

(b) and (c) A Task Force was set up by the Government, for strengthening basic science education and research within the existing university system. The report has been given to the UGC for further action.

Statement

Details of Vacancies of Teaching Staff in various Universities

Sl. No	Name of University	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others	TOTAL
1	2			3		
1	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	22	46	Nil	13	81
2	Banaras Hindu Univ.	160	226	301	Nil	687
3	Delhi University	Nil	Nil	396	Nil	396
4	Hyderabad University	20	30	36	Nil	86
5	Jamia Millia Islamia	19	24	32	24	89

1	2			3		
6	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	38	54	42	Nil	134
7	North Eastern Hill Univ.	26	27	25	Nil	78
8	Pondicherry University	13	11	17	Nil	31
9	Visva Bharati	20	32	66	10	128
10	Assam University	10	12	32	Nil	54
11	Tezpur University	7	10	10	Nil	27
12	Nagaland University	12	17	10	Nil	39
13	Mizoram University	17	30	93	Nil	140
14	B.B.A.U.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	M.G.A. Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	M.A.N. Urdu University	2	Nil	6	Nil	8
	TOTAL	366	519	1056	47	1988

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh

†1993. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of Chhattisgarh wherein Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been set up;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the dates when the inspection teams were sent for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in Jashpur district and the details of the facilities available or not available as mentioned in their reports; and

(d) the details of the action being taken for setting up such Vidyalaya at Jashpur Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Jawahar Navodayalayas (JNVs) have not yet been set up in the districts of Jashpur, Kawardha, Koriya and Kanker in Chhattisgarh. In Koriya and Kanker JNVs have already been sanctioned and in Kawardha and Jashpur, land for the Vidyalaya is yet to be acquired.

(c) and (d) The site offered by the district administration has been inspected by the Site Selection Committee on 23rd September 2005. Facilities available/not available are at Statement (*See* below). On finalization

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the site and on availability of the resources, setting up of a Vidyalaya at Jashpur will be considered.

Statement

Details of facilities available/not available at the sites offered by district administration for JNV Jashpur district (Chhattisgarh)

Sl. No.	Site	Dhondidand (Teh. Kunkuri)	Ballachhapar, (Teh. Jashpur)
1.	Area of land offered (in acres) Ownership of the land	30 acres Government	21.63 Acres Government
2.	Topography of land	Fairly leveled	Hilly
3.	Approach road to the permanent site.	3 Kms. Road metalled and 4 Kms. Water Bound Macadam (WBM)	Metalled
4.	Any road existing on the permanent site being used by the villagers.	No	No
5.	Any temporary/permanent structure existing at site alonwith details.	No	No
6.	Whether natural gradient for Drainage exists. Danger, if any (slide/tidal/flood) Climatic conditions	Yes No. Normal	Yes No Normal
7.	Availability of water	One hand pump and 2 open wells	One hand pump and 2 open wells
8.	Availability of Electricity	7 Kms. 66 KVA	2 Kms., 25 KVA 3 Kms. 3100 KVA
9.	Distance of the nearest market/ shopping center	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
10.	Distance of the nearest Police Station from the site	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
11.	Distance of the nearest hospital/ dispensary/primary health unit from the site	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
12.	Distance of the nearest bank from the site and its name	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
13.	Distance of the nearest post office from the site	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.

Sl. No.	Site	Dhondidand (Teh. Kunkuri)	Ballachhapar, (Teh. Jashpur)
14.	(a) Distance of the nearest State bus-stand from the site	Kunkuri-7 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
	(b) Distance of the nearest Railway Station from the site	Jharsuguda-120 Kms.	Raigarh-210 Kms.
15.	Distance of the nearest headquarter from the site	Kunkuri-49 Kms.	Jashpur-6 Kms.
16.	Education facilities already available. Whether any HT/LT Line/nallah etc. crosses the proposed site	Kunkuri-7 Kms. No.	Jashpur-6 Kms No

Employment through Anganwadis

†1994. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has formulated any scheme to provide employment through Anganwadis to the women living in the Naxalite infested areas and it is being considered by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of women

1995. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed survey by the Department of Women and Child Development to gauge the magnitude of sexual, physical, mental and economic exploitation of children set to complete in June, 2005, has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any help from the National Crime Records Bureau has been taken since this is the only institution which has been recording the crime against children;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any help has been sought from the National Commission for Women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Department of Women and Child Development has not conducted any survey on the subject. However, Prayas, an NGO is undertaking a survey on child abuse in certain States.

(b) The survey has not been completed so far.

(c) to (e) It is upto Prayas, the organization which is undertaking the survey, to take into consideration all information available with National Crimes Records Bureau, National Commission for Women and others, if required.

UGC grants to Tamil Nadu

1996. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any UGC grants have been received by the Universities and colleges in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the criteria for receiving such grants; and

(c) the number of Degree Colleges which are not in receipt of UGC grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UGC provides grants to eligible universities and colleges included under Section 2(f) and declared fit to receive central financial assistance under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are about 33 colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu which have not been declared fit to receive central financial assistance (including UGC grant) under section 12(B) of UGC Act 1956.

Opening of New Anganwadi Centres

†1997. SHRI VASANT CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government regarding opening 92834 funded Anganwadis under the Integrated Child Development Scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken so far any decision on this proposal;

(c) if so, the number of the funded tribal and non-tribal Anganwadis set so far on the basis of their population;

(d) the number of the proposals still pending for approval; and

(e) if not, by when Government are likely to take a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal for sanction of 44 additional ICDS Projects and 12864 additional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which have already been sanctioned.

(c) In Maharashtra, 372 Projects and 75580 AWCs were already sanctioned, which included 41 tribal projects with 7938 AWCs. Of the 44 additional Projects and 12864 additional Anganwadi Centres sanctioned recently, the number of tribal Projects and AWCs is 9 and 3406 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government of Maharashtra has submitted another proposal for sanction of 11311 additional Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres, based on relaxed population norms. The same will be considered as and when further expansion of ICDS Scheme is undertaken in the second phase.

Out-dated structure of higher education

1998. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present structure of higher education is out-dated;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the higher education need a far reaching structural reconstruction; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Reforms in higher education are carried out as a continuous process. The objective of this process is to make higher education an effective promoter of sustainable

human development to meet future challenges. To fulfill its constitutional responsibility for maintaining the standards in higher education, necessary regulations, directions and circulars are issued by the Central Government/ UGC from time to time.

A major thrust is being given to improve the quality of education and research in the institutions of higher learnings, as also to increase access with equity.

Implementation of ICDS

1999. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued directions to the State Governments to speed up implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that UNICEF has expressed concern over the persistent neglect of this project;

(d) whether Government have brought any additional socio-economically disadvantaged regions in the ambit of this project; and

(e) if so, the details of the additional areas which have been brought within the fold of this project in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The directions issued to the State Governments to speed up and effectively implement the ICDS Scheme, *inter alia,* include:-

* to operationalise all sanctioned Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs);
* to fill up the posts of ICDS functionaries;
* to ensure regular supply of supplementary nutrition as per schematic norms;
* to make available medicine and pre-school kits in all AWCs;
* to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in AWCs;
* to set up and hold regular meeting of Coordination Committee at State, District and block level for effective convergence of health, nutrition and education services under various programmes.

(c) UNICEF has not expressed any such concern.

(d) Government has sanctioned 456 ICDS Projects and 1.88 lakh AWCs recently. Instructions have been issued to all States that villages predominantly inhabited by population belonging to SC/ST and minority community should be given priority in location of AWCs.

(e) 3279 additional Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned for Orissa. Location of Anganwadi Centres has to be decided by the State Government.

National Commission for Children

2000. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are seriously thinking for setting up of a National Commission for Children on the lines of National Commission for Women;

(b) if so, the areas that are going to be covered by the proposed Commission;

(c) the measures his Ministry is taking for setting up of similar Commissions in all States;

(d) whether any consultations with the States have been held in this respect; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 2005 which proposes to set up a National Commission at national level and the State Commissions at State level.

(b) The Commissions would deal with all issues pertaining to children.

(c) The Bill provides that the State Governments may constitute the State Commissions in their respective States.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Most of the State Governments have agreed to the proposal.

Issue of Certificate by CBSE

2001. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT to pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared for the 12th standard examination conducted by the CBSE in 2003-04 and 2004-05, State-wise;

(b) whether certificates for all the students have been dispatched;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the manner in which CBSE proposes to reduce delays in issue of certificates; and

(e) the steps proposed to make the system efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per the information furnished by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), 3,80,469 and 4,04,856 students appeared in Class XII Examinations in the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. The State-wise detail is at Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There is no delay in issue of certificates of Class XII Examinations.

Statement

CBSE - Statewise No. of Candidates Appeared and Passed in Class XII - 2004 & 2005

State Code & Name		Class XII			
		2004		2005	
		APPD	PASS	APPD	PASS
1	2	3	4	5	6
AL	Arunachal	7390	3341	7897	3496
AM	Assam	3425	3062	4299	3807
AN	Andaman & Nicobar	2928	2404	3115	2413
AP	Andhra Pradesh	2293	2153	3090	2783
BR	Bihar	8420	5837	10389	6880
CG	Chhattisgarh	7029	3898	5127	4032
CH	Chandigarh	10663	8736	10620	8725
DD	Daman & DIU (UT)	42	37	48	43
DL	Delhi	112976	93716	119600	98035

1	2	3	4	5	6
DN	Dadra &Nagar	53	38	112	85
FS	Foreign	5668	5104	6024	5547
GO	Goa	198	196	260	245
GT	Gujarat	2701	2403	3177	2907
HA	Haryana	29492	22318	31817	25105
HP	Himachal Pradesh	3209	2542	3513	2820
JH	Jharkhand	14358	11552	14565	12037
JK	Jammu & Kashmir	1927	1604	2026	1730
KK	Karnataka	3024	2851	3475	3318
KL	Kerala	13518	12385	14131	12895
LD	Lakshadweep (UT)	48	33	50	26
MG	Meghalaya	656	576	700	597
MN	Manipur	1023	804	1530	739
MP	Madhya Pradesh	11854	10326	14174	12178
MR	Maharashtra	3934	3695	4744	4361
MZ	Mizoram	201	155	232	153
NL	Nagaland	110	101	143	99
OR	Orissa	3165	2660	3289	2786
PB	Punjab	10967	9225	12650	10817
PO	Pondicherry (UT)	119	115	118	103
RJ	Rajasthan	16583	14327	18850	16299
SM	Sikkim	2809	2072	3039	2261
TA	Tripura	588	452	649	478
TN	Tamil Nadu	3064	2915	3645	3498
UA	Uttaranchal	7990	5695	8747	6588
UP	Uttar Pradesh	45529	34217	51150	39310
WB	West Bengal	8626	7255	9294	7671

Sports Scholarships by CBSE

2002. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT to pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has proposed sanction of the sports scholarships to students;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the CBSE is involved in sports and other extra-curricular activities;

(d) the extent to which the CBSE is neglecting its role as to facilitate to examination process and make it easier for students to get the best out of the CBSE; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure that the CBSE retains its focus on its core duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To provide motivation and to nurture sports talent amongst students, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has started Chacha Nehru Sports Scholarships for Sports Talent with effect from the academic session 2005-06 for students who participate in inter-school sports and games competitions organized by it amongst its affiliated schools. Under the scheme 50 scholarships (distributed amongst 14 different games) will be provided each year @ Rs. 500/- per month for identified sports talents in Class IX-XII based on the performance in various games at National Level Competitions organized by CBSE.

(c) Besides National Level Sports and Games Competitions, CBSE also organizes other extra-curricular activities like Maths Olympiad, Heritage India Quiz, Science Quiz, CBSE Science Exhibition, Group Maths Olympiad and National Informatics Olympiads for the all round development of students.

(d) and (e) Some of the steps that CBSE has been taking to reform the examination system to make it more objective and stress free, and to concentrate its focus on the core responsibilities are as follows:-

(i) Development of designs and blueprints for preparing balanced Question papers for improving the validity and reliability of examination results.

(ii) Development and use of Marking Schemes for containing subjectivity and inter-examiner variability in evaluation of answer scripts.

(iii) Publication of Sample question papers and Marking schemes.

(iv) Introduction of multiple sets of Question papers for reducing chances of malpractices in the examination halls.

(v) Introduction of Spot evaluation — To improve better supervision of the examiners bringing about greater uniformity in evaluation and making it more objective.

(vi) Provision of Chief Nodal Supervisor, Head Examiner and an Additional Head examiner at each nodal evaluation centre to increase effective academic supervision over the evaluators and making evaluation objective.

(vii) Introduction of Comprehensive and Continuous school-based Evaluation in the entire spectrum of school education.

(viii) Strengthening of internal evaluation at the secondary level.

IIT in Kerala

2003. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received for setting up of an IIT under Cochin University in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) An expert committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Joshi, has identified Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin to be upgraded to the level of IIT. The Institute has since submitted its vision document. The Vision Document is being examined by another Expert Committee comprising of Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, Prof. A. Ghosh and Prof. D.V. Singh.

Off-campus Centres of Deemed Universities

2004. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC rules prohibit conducting of off-campus centres by the deemed universities;

(b) if so, whether any such cases of conducting off-campus centres by such universities/institutions have been brought to Government's notice.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences in Kochi was established as an off-campus-centre of the Amrita Vidyapeeth at Coimbatore; and

(e) if so, whether the various medical/para-medical courses conducted by the AIMS at Kochi have recognition of the UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per the guidelines of University Grants Commission (UGC) for institutions declared as deemed to be universities, it is permissible to them to open their centres in places other than their headquarters with the prior approval of UGC and that of the concerned State Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) According to the UGC, the Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (AIMS), Kochi (Kerala) is a constituent unit of Amrita Viswavidyapeetham, (Deemed to be University), Coimbatore. This centre has been included under the ambit of Amrita Viswavidyapeetham by the Government of India on the recommendation of the UGC *vide* Notification No. F. 9-25/2000-U.3 dated 13th January 2003. AIMS Kochi is approved by the Medical Council of India and is now a constituent centre of the Amrita Viswavidyapeetham. The degree/diploma for the courses conducted at AIMS, Kochi are awarded by the Amrita Viswavidyapeetham, which being a Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, is empowered to conduct courses and award degrees specified by the UGC under Section 22 of the UGC Act.

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research

2005. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet has okayed plans to set up Indian Institute of Science Education and Research at two places-Pune and Kolkata; and

(b) if so, the amount involved in the exercise and the purpose the institutes would serve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The

Cabinet, in its meeting held on 27.10.2005 approved setting up of two Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research in Kolkata, West Bengal and Pune, Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 500.00 crores each. It is envisaged to build the two science institutes of the highest caliber in which teaching and education in sciences at the undergraduate and post-graduate level are undertaken in an integrated manner.

National Eligibility Test

2006. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the procedure followed by UGC in conducting National Eligibility Test;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has lost standards required and is doing injustice to M.Phil/Ph.D. holders;

(c) whether Government have any plan to give exceptions to M.Phil/ Ph.D holders from the Central Universities in case of NET; and

(d) the policy followed by UGC in granting Deemed University status to the institutes and colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to consider various suggestions made from time to time by teacher's organizations and educationists, a Committee has been constituted by the Government to review the National Eligibility Test (NET) for its utility, effectiveness and continuation.

(d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has made detailed guidelines for considering proposals for declaring an institution as deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The institutions which conform to these guidelines are recommended by the UGC to the Government for granting the status of deemed university.

Continuing Education Programme in Kerala

2007. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grant-in-aid to each State under the Continuing Education Programme under the National Literacy Mission;

(b) the amount sanctioned for Kerala alongwith the amount released so far and still to be released; and

(c) whether there is any separate programme for the SCs/STs under the National Literacy Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) A statement showing State-wise grant released under Continuing Education Programme during the last three years is at Statement (*see* below).

(b) Under the Scheme of Continuing Education, the Central Government provides 100 per cent financial assistance for implementation of the Scheme for the first three years of the project. An amount of Rs. 32.79 crore has been released for the first three project years and the entire amount has been released as the 100 per cent Central assistance.

For the 4th and 5th year of the project, the Central Government and State Government are required to share the expenditure in the ratio of 50:50. An amount of Rs. 12.10 crore is estimated for 4th and 5th project years as the Central share.

(c) There is no separate programme for SCs/STs under National Literacy Mission. However, all Schemes of NLM seek to cover illiterate adult population in 15-35 age group including SCs/STs.

Statement

Status of grants released under the Scheme of Continuing Education during the last three years

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount of grants released		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	701.48	1842.71	819.20
2.	Bihar	-	-	99.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	-	303.02
4.	Delhi	-	128.32	-
5.	Gujarat	1720.35	1595.54	561.10
6.	Haryana	-	-	332.26
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	53.61	-

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	12.50	-	-
9.	Karnataka	1810.79	1176.88	2489.53
10.	Kerala	119.40	485.60	579.54
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3475.80	1730.50	2836.57
12.	Maharashtra	10.00	176.76	267.09
13.	Manipur	-	7.50	7.50
14.	Mizoram	74.40	31.70	-
15.	Nagaland	-	-	7.50
16.	Orissa	-	-	0.61
17.	Rajasthan	2328.30	1977.65	2103.83
18.	Sikkim	-	7.50	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	530.70	839.19	1623.03
20.	Tripura	155.00	31.13	275.73
21.	Uttaranchal	-	30.00	197.86
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2262.28	527.75	1603.81
23.	West Bengal	-	3763.04	1364.59
24.	Chandigarh	91.40	-	62.66
25.	Lakshadweep	-	11.75	11.74
26.	Pondicherry	-	32.63	-
	TOTAL:	13302.40	14449.77	15546.47

Mother's name on official records and certificates

2008. SHRIMATI BIMBA RAIKAR:
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to do away with gender anomaly in recording parentage of its citizens by allowing recording of one's mother's name on the official records and certificates;

(b) whether Government have asked the States to work on the new proposal aimed at giving both parents an equal right of recognition; and

(c) whether the State Governments are free to accept or reject this proposal and if so, whether Government would initiate the process on its own in the colleges and universities affiliated to UGC, CBSE and AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the matter of Urgent Public Importance (Special Mention) raised in Rajya Sabha on 18.8.2005 by Shri K. Rama Mohana Rao, MP, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) has requested all Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take appropriate affirmative action to include the name of mother in all certificates and other documents which fall under their purview. DWCD has not circulated any other proposal/instruction on the subject.

(c) The requisite information is being collected by Department of Secondary and Higher Education.

Common Minimum Programme in Syllabus

2009. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Common Minimum Programme of UPA has been added to the new syllabus of NCERT for next year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Omission of Kargil War from Syllabus

2010. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kargil war has been omitted from new syllabus of NCERT for next year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no mention

of Kargil War either in the syllabus based on National Curriculam Framework for School Education (NCFSE) 2000 or in the syllabus based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. However, Social Science Textbook for Class VIII based on NCFSE 2000 and "Democracy in India - Issues and Challenges": Political Science Textbook for Class XII mention events related to Kargil War. These two textbooks will continue to be in use during the next academic year 2006-07 also.

Social Justice in Education

2011. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to bring in a new legislation to provide social justice in education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to ensure reasonable service conditions for teachers and other employees of the private institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

University for NRIs and PIOs

2012. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a special university for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the university is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) There is no formal proposal presently under consideration of the Government to set up a special university for Non-Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reports of National Commission for Women

2013. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual reports and important recommendations of the National Commission for Women are not being laid in Parliament for years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Annual Report of the National Commission for Women for the year 2001-2002 was laid in Rajya Sabha on 29.8.2005. It also contained the recommendations made by the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Anomaly in B.Ed. course

2014. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the universities are conducting B.Ed. course offering social studies stream with Hindi and one subject of social studies to the commerce graduates;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that almost all the organizations prescribe two specific papers of social studies excluding Hindi as essential eligibility criteria for recruiting TGTs (Social Studies) and do not consider Hindi as a paper of Social Science and thus such candidates holding B.Ed. degree are not eligible to apply for TGT (Social Studies) any where; and

(c) the action Government propose to mitigate the harassment of such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down regulations prescribing norms and standards for various teacher education courses. Universities are autonomous institutions and prescribe their own courses of study in the light of National Curriculum Framework issued by the National Council for Teacher Education. The eligibility criteria prescribed for recruiting TGT (Social Studies) vary depending upon the rules prescribed by the State Governments and other concerned organizations.

(c) Specific instances of difficulties, if brought to the notice of the Government of India, are referred to the concerned State Government for remedial action.

Irregularities in Recruitment in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2015. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had ordered an inquiry into the irregularities committed in the filling up of about 300 vacancies of Principals by way of deputation and direct recruitment in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) during the NDA regime;

(b) whether the inquiry has confirmed the irregularities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these appointments have been cancelled and disciplinary action has been taken against the then chairperson of KVS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) 340 Principals were appointed on deputations basis between 2000 and 2003. 140 Principals out of them were subsequently appointed on regular basis. The orders of regular appointment as well as deputation were cancelled in November 2004 due to certain irregularities having come to notice. However, most of the Principals challenged the cancellation in Courts and are continuing on the basis of Court orders. Several petitions filed by Principals are still sub judice.

Difficulties in getting Educational Loans

2016. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of difficulties in getting education loans from banks;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the authorities for simplification of the process;

(c) whether it is proposed to start education loan insurance for easy availability of loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs deals with educational loans from Banks. As informed by them, no students' complaints have been received. However, banks are adhering to the guidelines issued by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) from time to time. Under the revised Model Educational Loan Scheme (August 31, 2004), the simplified procedure/criteria are at Statement (*see* below). Banks have adopted the model educational loan scheme of IBA. Banks have also delegated adequate discretionary powers to the Branch Managers/Regional Managers. Awareness-cum-educational loan campaigns are conducted by banks periodically at reputed educational Institutions/Universities to reach out to a larger number of students and parents. Instructions to Bank Managers are reiterated from time to time.

Statement

Details of simplified procedure/criteria in the revised model educational loan scheme (August, 2004)

SECURITY	For loan upto Rs. 4 lakh	No security.
	For loan above Rs. 4 lakh and upto Rs. 7.5 lakh	Collateral in the form of a suitable third party guarantee. The bank may, at its discretion, waive third party guarantee if satisfied with the net-worth/means of parent who would be executing the document as "joint borrower" (Prior to August, 2004—collateral security equal to 100% of loan amount or guarantee of third person was required).
	For loan above Rs. 7.5 lakh	Collateral security of suitable value of suitable third party guarantee along with the assignment of future income of the student for payment of instalments.

PROCEDURE	* The loan to be sanctioned as per delegation of powers preferably the Branch nearest to the place of domicile. * No application for educational loan received should be rejected without the concurrence of the next higher authority. * The loan to be disbursed in stage as per the requirement/demand directly to the institutions/ Vendors of books/ equipments/instruments to the extent possible
In the revised model scheme August 2004	In the normal course, while appraising the loan the future income prospects of the student will be looked into. However, where required, the means of parent/guardian could also be taken into account to evaluate re-payment capability.

Insurance for students

2017. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed to provide insurance for students to pursue studies even in unforeseen circumstances like physical disability due to road accidents or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Finance has informed that no such scheme is in operation by the general insurance public sector insurance companies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation in Jawaharlal Nehru University

2018. SHRI T.S. BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of seats available for admission to SCs/STs and OBCs students in Jawaharlal Nehru University, subject-wise;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint about the violation of stipulated guidelines with regard to the admission of SCs/STs and OBCs students in Jawaharlal Nehru University on reserved seat during this year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas under Discretionary Quota

2019. SHRI T.S. BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current academic session on his recommendations as well as on the recommendations of the Minister of State, Secretaries, other officers and Members of Parliament, separately;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the Member of Parliament quota from two to five; and

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The number of students admitted on the recommendation of Minister of Human Resource Development, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament and other officers are as under:—

1. Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	:	683
2. Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	:	390
3. Minister of Human Resource Development	:	1817
4. Minister of State (Human Resource Development)	:	149

5. Minister of State (Women & Child Development)	:	82
6. Chairmen of various Vidyalaya Management Committee (VMC)	:	1848
7. Secretaries and other officers	:	Nil
		4969

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Tamil Language

2020. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the declaration of Tamil language as the classical language, it has not been taken over by his Ministry from the Ministry of Culture;

(b) if so, by when it would be taken over for the purpose of development and promotion which cannot be done by the Ministry of Culture and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the areas or the spheres of development pertaining to Tamil language in this context; and

(d) whether his Ministry has entrusted the Central Institute of Indian Languages for developing Tamil language in all spheres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India in its notification No. IV-14014/7/2004-NI-II (Ministry of Home Affairs) dated 12th October 2004 has declared Tamil as a classical language and the Ministry of Culture is to take further steps to follow up and implement the decision. Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for development of all Indian languages including Tamil.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has started a new scheme for promotion and development of Tamil Language through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore which also includes setting up a Centre of Excellence, Awards, Fellowships and Tamil Language Promotion Board.

Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh

2021. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created any non-lapsable fund for financing elementary education called the "Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh" and made budgetary allocations for Rs. 12,532 crore in 2005-06 as compared to Rs. 8,000 crore in 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given by Government during 2005-06 in respect of Maharashtra and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh', a non-lapsable fund for financing-elementary education was created *vide* Order issued on 14th November, 2005, to received the proceeds of the Education Cess which are to be utilized for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day Meal Scheme. Budgetary allocations for Elementary Education during 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as follows:—

2004-05	Rs. 7750 crores (RE)
2005-06	Rs. 12241.76 crores. (BE)

(c) Funds released during 2005-06 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	SSA/NPEGEL	MDM
Maharashtra	1161.48	3959.25
Punjab	14683.89	—

Special children under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

2022. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to bring speical children under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and his Ministry has done any survey to find out the approximate number of such children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has identified different categories of such children and the different educational requirements of such children; and

(d) whether his Ministry plans to open new teachers training institutions for teachers to teach such special children, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Data collected under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan so far, indicates that there are 20.14 lakh children with special needs in the 6—14 years age group.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Facilities for training of teachers under the Central and State Governments are being utilized for the purpose.

Adhar Grihas under Swadhar Scheme

†2023. SHRI VASANT CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Adhar Grihas' constructed under 'Swadhar' Scheme have since been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such 'Adhar Grihas' in the country, whether Government realize that their number is not sufficient;

(d) whether Government propose to construct more 'Adhar Grihas' in the rural areas;

(e) whether HIV positive women and mentally retarded women are kept together with all the other women in the "Adhar Grihas"; and

(f) whether Government feel that HIV positive women and mentally retarded women need special attention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No homes constructed under 'Swadhar Scheme' have been closed.

(c) Under the Short Stay Home Scheme which was launched in the year 1969, 342 Short Stay Homes are functioning throughout the country as on 31.3.2005. In addition, the Swadhar Scheme was launched in the year 2001-2002. So far, 118 Shelter Homes have been sanctioned under Swadhar Scheme. The Government's aim is to spread the scheme horizontally throughout the country and open at least one Shelter Home in each district of the country. Steps are being taken to achieve the same.

(d) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir. Under Swadhar Scheme, the Government has instructed that mentally challenged, the trafficked women and the HIV/AIDS victims may be segregated in separate enclosures which would not only lead to better management of the Swadhar Shelter Home but also help the management to take proper care of the mentally challenged and HIV/AIDS victims.

Making SSC exam optional

†2024. SHRI VASANT CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from NCERT regarding making the examination of SSC optional;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government are considering to implement this proposal;

(c) whether Government are considering to make the existing examination for tenth class optional and make it mandatory for all States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (c) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

School drop-out rates

2025. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether school drop-out rate has considerably come down in Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh and different States and Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) if so, the comparative drop-out rates for boys and girls in different States and UTs during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05; and

(c) the special Central aid, if any, given to the different States to achieve this object?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) State/UT wise, gender-wise drop-out rates for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are at Statement I, II & III (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Grants released to States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which seeks Universalization of elementary education as well as universal retention by 2010, during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Amount released	1558.28	2693.38	5113.14

Statement-I

Drop-out rates 2001-02

Sl No.	States/UTS	CLASS I-V			CLASS I-VIII			CLASS I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	42.62	43.46	43.03	61.25	65.16	63.09	68.51	71.98	70.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49.46	50.16	49.77	63.00	57.42	60.62	75.13	77.27	76.04
3	Assam	46.63	51.18	48.64	67.54	71.27	69.21	75.54	75.70	75.61
4	Bihar	60.70	63.11	61.64	73.75	76.59	74.79	81.11	85.99	82.87
5	Chhattisgarh*									
6	Goa	3.48	8.12	5.73	-1.30	9.89	4.19	42.92	41.47	42.21
7	Gujarat	27.21	22.13	25.05	50.02	55.92	52.52	68.02	72.94	70.22
8	Haryana	30.49	30.53	30.51	8.21	17.13	12.35	29.86	42.85	35.94
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.22	18.17	16.68	20.50	23.40	21.90	30.76	32.91	31.80
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32.16	25.38	29.27	32.25	27.30	30.14	50.16	47.18	48.94
11	Jharkhand*									
12	Karnataka	23.86	23.87	23.87	50.80	51.20	50.99	60.19	63.24	61.65
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.67	12.47	16.64
14	Madhya Pradesh	29.24	29.96	29.55	46.22	55.32	50.11	64.98	76.34	69.88
15	Maharashtra	6.08	8.77	7.37	35.36	38.90	37.03	48.92	55.98	52.28
16	Manipur	27.67	26.37	27.06	38.73	36.61	37.75	54.56	53.16	53.90
17	Meghalaya	57.17	56.75	56.96	77.07	76.90	76.99	82.99	83.88	83.44
18	Mizoram	60.59	57.82	59.31	61.17	58.50	59.89	72.08	67.11	69.73
19	Nagaland	38.63	44.44	41.50	55.66	50.80	53.36	65.02	64.84	64.94
20	Orissa	38.91	40.08	39.38	61.53	59.55	60.74	73.35	72.60	73.05
21	Punjab	21.28	19.29	20.34	35.31	38.83	36.99	38.94	38.25	38.62

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Rajasthan	55.48	73.50	63.20	46.83	64.62	53.56	72.58	80.44	75.36
23	Sikkim	61.89	61.64	61.76	67.72	58.51	63.41	88.88	87.83	88.39
24	Tamil Nadu	30.16	24.03	27.24	43.95	35.43	40.07	55.64	59.97	57.66
25	Tripura	50.14	50.95	50.53	68.84	69.23	69.02	76.32	77.62	76.92
26	Uttar Pradesh	45.82	54.99	49.40	55.89	66.81	60.11	53.40	69.40	58.98
27	Uttaranchal*									
28	West Bengal	39.40	40.41	39.86	67.65	74.38	70.87	77.04	80.46	78.52
29	A&N Islands	0;.00	0.00	0.00	26.97	26.99	26.98	55.92	53.74	54.87
30	Chandigarh	15.48	9.50	12.72	3.37	-6.62	-1.22	11.13	12.93	11.99
31	D&N Haveli	28.04	44.28	35.41	49.39	62.68	55.41	71.64	71.51	71.59
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.27	23.85	16.68	34.79	38.45	36.55
33	Delhi	26.95	28.40	27.67	9.98	22.87	16.29	38.33	46.48	42.38
34	Lakshadweep	11.42	23.62	17.23	22.11	24.85	23.42	57.01	50.86	54.18
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	3.27	2.92	26.31	24.13	25.26
	INDIA	38.36	39.88	39.03	52.91	56.92	54.65	64.16	68.59	66.04

Statement-II

Drop-out Rates 2002-03

Sl. No.	States/UTS	CLASS I-V			CLASS I-VIII			CLASS I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	41.66	41.76	41.71	58.10	62.00	59.94	67.36	70.78	68.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.42	37.37	37.94	59.50	56.13	58.01	70.17	73.59	71.66
3	Assam	62.51	59.63	61.17	67.07	70.85	68.76	74.28	75.65	74.91
4	Bihar	62.74	61.66	62.31	77.91	80.78	79.01	82.27	85.83	83.60
5	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Goa	0.08	5.45	2.69	2.28	9.01	5.54	40.18	39.14	39.68
7	Gujarat	26.02	23.14	24.77	43.09	48.76	45.48	59.21	67.13	62.82
8	Haryana	3.45	10.74	6.89	5.70	14.82	9.90	22.31	37.05	29.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	10.82	14.08	12.42	7.90	11.32	9.56	28.75	31.23	29.95
10	Jammu & Kashmir	33.06	11.50	24.82	27.53	25.57	26.71	50.29	52.08	51.07
11	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Karnataka	19.77	17.59	18.74	47.46	49.61	48.46	60.67	63.72	62.14
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.78	8.88	12.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	32.66	29.87	31.43	43.29	51.78	46.94	58.36	70.78	63.79
15	Maharashtra	14.40	16.80	15.55	29.51	35.98	32.59	48.98	55.42	52.05
16	Manipur	25.92	25.24	25.60	35.43	30.08	32.93	61.92	59.01	60.54
17	Meghalaya	58.19	54.81	56.51	73.13	70.21	71.67	81.40	80.45	80.93
18	Mizoram	56.25	56.52	56.38	60.05	56.39	58.31	77.11	74.11	75.68
19	Nagaland	49.16	54.49	51.80	53.79	52.93	53.38	77.08	77.90	77.47
20	Orissa	50.40	40.05	46.13	63.97	58.39	61.73	71.04	72.56	71.74
21	Punjab	26.37	24.07	25.29	33.71	31.67	32.75	48.81	47.10	48.01
22	Rajasthan	54.81	59.86	56.93	62.74	72.44	66.60	72.66	81.16	75.77
23	Sikkim	54.74	49.29	52.06	72.68	66.32	69.66	76.85	73.07	75.12
24	Tamil Nadu	14.56	16.22	15.37	46.06	39.00	52.85	47.31	46.26	46.80
25	Tripura	43.28	42.62	42.97	65.17	65.22	65.19	74.24	74.29	74.27
26	Uttar Pradesh	24.19	22.75	23.55	47.53	42.46	45.57	43.05	51.47	46.31
27	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	West Bengal	37.39	35.32	36.41	67.26	69.30	68.23	77.08	80.61	78.74
29	A&N Islands	0.73	4.00	2.31	17.64	19.26	18.42	51.44	51.24	51.35
30	Chandigarh	32.32	28.05	30.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.28	20.29	21.90
31	D&N Haveli	16.99	33.96	24.82	39.87	58.14	48.00	72.69	71.86	72.34
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.57	20.44	14.83	43.81	46.93	45.24
33	Delhi	6.72	17.64	12.13	19.46	27.75	23.57	44.88	49.59	47.19
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.06	3.03	0.00	8.36	4.48	25.51	22.63	24.13
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.97	20.32	21.69
	INDIA	35.85	33.72	34.89	52.28	53.45	52.79	60.72	64.97	62.58

Statement-III

Drop-out Rates 2003-04

Sl. No.	States/UTS	CLASS I-V			CLASS I-VIII			CLASS I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	42.42	42.80	42.61	57.93	61.78	59.79	65.08	68.53	66.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.07	46.67	46.34	64.38	62.46	63.52	71.40	73.02	72.09
3	Assam	54.70	51.36	53.15	69.54	72.41	70.81	75.07	74.57	74.84

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Bihar	59.05	58.99	59.03	77.00	79.62	78.03	80.97	85.36	82.58
5	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Goa	-5.53	1.91	-1.90	6.15	12.91	9.43	37.64	38.26	37.94
7	Gujarat	27.42	24.17	26.02	45.09	49.48	46.94	62.38	63.96	63.05
8	Haryana	13.24	13.39	13.31	19.03	23.92	21.26	19.37	34.85	26.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.87	18.15	16.98	13.29	15.32	14.28	31.85	33.03	32.42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26.20	22.06	24.39	38.96	32.48	36.36	59.06	59.09	59.07
11	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Karnataka	10.10	9.36	9.75	50.29	50.94	50.59	59.67	61.16	60.38
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.55	-6.40	-9.54	12.13	4.88	8.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	24.74	22.58	23.78	44.41	49.99	46.81	58.97	70.29	63.81
15	Maharashtra	12.40	13.81	13.07	30.71	36.01	33.25	50.22	54.11	52.06
16	Manipur	26.42	26.41	26.41	31.52	29.59	30.61	51.55	46.11	49.02
17	Meghalaya	53.92	52.91	53.42	70.67	71.59	71.13	83.52	82.95	83.24
18	Mizoram	55.95	55.23	55.61	65.18	63.08	64.19	72.08	67.18	69.74
19	Nagaland	31.43	34.27	32.81	46.76	42.73	44.83	71.85	72.10	71.97
20	Orissa	41.19	34.36	38.19	64.58	57.51	61.72	66.13	62.59	64.72
21	Punjab	23.60	20.21	22.03	35.13	35.26	35.19	42.57	44.42	43.45
22	Rajasthan	59.29	55.83	57.94	64.64	73.87	68.50	71.63	81.78	75.47
23	Sikkim	56.93	50.69	53.85	76.63	69.62	73.29	81.80	79.71	80.82
24	Tamil Nadu	3.42	3.04	3.23	25.35	24.92	25.15	60.81	56.45	58.82
25	Tripura	45.07	44.50	44.80	62.64	66.10	64.29	74.77	73.78	74.31
26	Uttar Pradesh	23.03	-1.91	13.51	44.96	39.48	42.84	40.75	49.42	44.10
27	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	West Bengal	34.12	32.73	33.46	62.72	64.92	63.77	76.37	84.44	80.24
29	A&N Islands	-1.10	0.47	-0.35	18.67	19.07	18.86	53.44	47.67	50.68
30	Chandigarh	-7.94	1.25	-3.62	-1.23	-2.91	-2.03	14.57	9.27	12.13
31	D&N Haveli	21.38	36.55	28.40	35.81	56.61	45.24	70.97	74.31	72.48
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.05	23.14	17.36	50.29	50.62	50.45
33	Delhi	15.71	28.73	22.03	26.43	29.02	27.71	44.12	48.56	46.30
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.09	3.03	-1.35	29.02	-4.90	47.51	36.53	42.24
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.20	-6.11	-4.60	25.72	20.04	22.96
	INDIA	33.66	28.44	31.36	51.74	52.84	52.22	60.97	64.92	62.68

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

School enrolment in rural areas

2026. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a low school enrolment especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof in rural areas especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the funds allocated for the primary and secondary schools in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh during the last one year;

(e) the funds utilized by the State Government; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken by Government to improve the school enrolment in rural areas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of All India enrolment and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as compared to that of Andhra Pradesh particularly relating to rural areas at primary, upper primary and secondary stages during 2002-03, as available with the Ministry, are given below:

(Figures in lakhs)

		Primary (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII)		Secondary (Classes IX-XII)	
		All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India	Andhra Pradesh
Total	Enrolment	1223.98	86.16	468.45	33.67	332.14	25.69
	GER	95.39	95.39	60.99	63.12	37.52	40.12
Rural	Enrolment	926.08	64.49	305.35	22.82	170.51	13.00
Areas	GER	94.06	95.23	52.96	57.85	26.22	27.99

(c) As stated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, main reasons for low enrolment in rural areas are illiteracy of parents, lack of community awareness and mobilization for enrolment to the expected level.

(d) and (e) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, total amount provided during 2004-05 (Plan & Non-Plan) is:

a. Primary Sector—Rs. 2731.87 crores

b. Secondary Sector—Rs. 1293.64 crores

The total number of school (Government and Local body) in upper primary sector are 60,290 and in Secondary sector are 7,680.

The expenditure on each school is:

(a) Primary Sector—Rs. 0.045 crores

(b) Secondary Sector---Rs. 0.16 crores.

(f) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that following steps have been taken to improve the school enrolment in rural areas:

- Special Enrolment Drive for enrolling all the school aged out of school children.
- School Education Committee are oriented on enrolling all the school aged children in the catchments areas of the school.
- Construction of new school building in every habitation.
- Strengthening of school monitoring through the visits of Mandal Resource Persons and Mandal Educational Officers twice a month.
- In 706 sporadic habitation, "Mobile Teachers" are proposed in providing education to all children.
- Providing Mid-day Meal in all the primary and upper primary schools.
- Distribution of free textbooks of all the children of primary classes.
- Distribution of free textbooks to disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs and BCs at secondary level.
- State Government is taking effective steps for eradication of child labour and bring such children into the fold of schooling.
- Introduction of audio visual education through C and KU Bank to utilize modern technology for promoting education and to provide access to quality education in remote rural areas in order to impart instruction through interactive mode.
- 1000 schools are provided with computers to provide access to computer literacy and computer aided learning.

Empowerment of women

†2027. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Indian tradition and culture wife is treated as all time companion of her husband, whether it is the state of happiness or sorrow;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether married women should be given equal legal right of sharing entire movable and immovable property of her husband;

(c) whether economic empowerment has significantly helped to salvage women from various exploitations and oppressions in the family; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any bill for protection of women from oppression and for women empowerment, if so, by when it is likely to be introduced; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The question asks for an expression of opinion and is, therefore, not admissible under the conditions of admissibility of questions as per the Rules of Procedure for Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha.

(c) Economic empowerment of women is an important factor in raising the overall status of women in the family and society.

(d) The Government has already enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which provides for more effective protection of the Constitutional rights of women, who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 has been amended in the year 2005 to remove therefrom provisions discriminatory to women in the inheritance of property including agricultural land.

Infrastructural shortage in Anganwadi Centres

2028. SHRI K.B. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Anganwadi Centres lack basic infrastructure like buildings, drinking water, toilets, weighing machines, tumblers and plates to feed children;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to provide necessary infrastructure;

(c) the funds allocated for Anganwadi Centres and how the same is being utilized; and

(d) the manner in which Anganwadi Centres were beneficial to the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) conducted a Rapid Facility Survey of infrastructure facilities in about 3 lac Anganwadi Centres in 2004. The report submitted by NCAER has, *inter-alia*, brought out that:

- More than 46% anganwadis were running from pucca buildings, 21% from semi pucca building, 15% from kutcha building and more than 9% from open space.
- 27% anganwadis do not have any drinking wafer facility.
- More than 45% anganwadis have not toilet facility and 40% have the availability of only urinal.
- Nearly three-fourth of Anganwadi Centres have baby weighing scales.
- Nearly 60% anganwadis have tumblers & plates.

(b) The Scheme envisages that accommodation for Anganwadis will be provided by the local community. However, Government has, as a special case, sanctioned construction of 20,000 Anganwadi Centres in North Eastern States. Construction of 33,272 Anganwadi buildings has also been sanctioned in World Bank assisted ICDS Projects. The rent for Anganwadi Centres has almost been doubled recently. The State have been advised to provide toilet and safe drinking water facilities through convergence with the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign Programme of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. For all other inputs, funds, as per approved norms, are being provided to the States by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years by providing a package of services *viz.*, supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal eduation and nutrition & health education to the children. These services, except pre-school education, are provided to pregnant women & lactating mothers also. Anganwadi Centre is the focal point of delivery of these services. It is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme implemented through the States. During the current year (2005-06), a sum of Rs. 2850.91 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30.11.2005.

Welfare schemes for widows

2029. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement any welfare scheme by involving State Governments for helpless poor widows so that, they can survive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme called Swadhar in 2001-2002 which seeks to Rehabilitate the women in difficult circumstances like widows, destitute and deserted women, women ex-prisoners, victims of several abuse and crimes, including those trafficked and rescued from brothers, migrant or refugee women who have been rendered homeless due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, mentally challenged women, women victims of terrorist violence etc. The components covered include shelter, food, counseling, medical and legal support, training for the economic rehabilitation of women and helpline facilities. The implementing agencies can be Social Welfare/ Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government, Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust in Voluntary Organizations who are willing to take up the responsiblity of rehabilitating such cases duly recommended by the State Governments are placed before the Project Sanctioning Committee which decides the cases on meetings.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of education among Scheduled Caste girls

2030. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for promotion of education among the Scheduled Caste girls during the year 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the literacy rates of SC girls in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to improve the literacy rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Literacy rates of SC girls in Andhra Pradesh is 43.35 (Census 2001).

(d) The major schemes/measures are opening of more universities colleges, engineering colleges, expanding Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in all districts, relaxing the norms for opening primary/middle schools, providing freeships/scholarships/fellowships, uniforms, stationery, school bags, reservation of seats in admission in educational institutions, relaxation in cut of marks in admissions/appointments, priority to SC concentration areas for District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Mahila Samakhya (MS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), opening of residential schools, educational complexes in Low Literacy Pockets and Ashram Schools and opening of Hostels for SC students. Other measures include opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, introduction of the scheme of National Programme for Education of Girls at the Elementary Level (NPEGEL) as a component of SSA. As a result of the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments, the literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes increased from 10.27% in 1961 to 54.69% in 2001.

Expansion of FM Radio

2031. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to expand FM radio to achieve about 50 per cent of the population coverage by 2006-07;

(b) the persent coverage of FM radio;

(c) the areas in the country which are not covered by AIR; and

(d) the steps being taken to cover entire population by AIR?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. AIR has proposed to increase FM coverage to about 50% by population, during the Tenth five year plan.

(b) The present FM coverage is about 33% by population.

(c) and (d) Whole of the country is covered through short wave signals. 12 Satellite Radio Channels on DTH platform are available throughout the country (except A&N Islands). The primary grade signal is available to 91.42% by area and 99.13% by population. After completion of Tenth Plan schemes, it would increase to 92.92% by area and 99.49% by population.

Implementation of Tenth Plan schemes will depend upon approval, availability of funds and staff sanction.

Further action to extend coverage in uncovered pockets, would be considered during the Eleventh Plan period subject to availability of funds.

Centres under Prasar Bharati

†2032. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1600 centres are working under Prasar Bharati where about 45000 employees are working;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have identified the centres registering more income than expenditure; and

(d) if so, the number and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that in so far as Doordarshan is concerned, currently, there are 64 Studio Centre, 1405 Transmitter Centres (High Power Transmitters, Low Power Transmitters, Very Low Power Transmitters and Transposers), 126 Doordarshan Maintenance Centres wherein 21,706 employees are working. As regards All India Radio, 247 AIR Centres are currently operational wherein 20,354 employees are working.

(c) and (d) While specific centres registering more income than expenditure have not been identified, yet, there has been marked improvement in the gross commercial earnings of both All India Radio and Doordarshan. Besides, Prasar Bharati, being a Public Service Broadcaster, is not adjudged by commercial considerations alone.

Recovery of arrears of Prasar Bharati

†2033. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prasar Bharati could not recover its arrears due to disputes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the amount of such arrears till the end of September, 2005;

(c) the details of the persons/bodies from whom such amount is due alongwith the amount thereof, separately; and

(d) the steps taken so far to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the total amount of arrears agaist defaulting agencies in respect of All India Radio, is Rs. 3.15 crores as on 30.9.2005. In case of Doordarshan, it is Rs. 187.05 crores as on 18.11.2005. Details are given in Statement I and Ii respectively. (See below)

(d) Arbitration proceedings/legal action have been initiated to recover the arrears.

Statement-I

Details of defaulting agencies in respect of All India Radio

	Name of the Agencies	Outstanding Dues As on September, 2005
1.	M/s Adair Advtg., Chennai	Rs. 7,33,251/-
2.	M/s Rayar Communication, Chennai	Rs. 13,01,523/-
3.	M/s Raghavendra Advtg., Chennai	Rs. 18,92,731/-
4.	M/s Shree Advtg., Tiruchiarapali	Rs. 9,07,472/-
5.	M/s U.R.G. Agencies, Chennai	Rs. 13,40,339/-
6.	M/s Mantralaya, Mahan Ads. Chennai	Rs. 8,34,734/-
7.	M/s Renukay Advtg., Co., New Delhi	Rs. 58,18,669/-
8.	M/s Aiyer Advtg. & Mktg., Mumbai	Rs. 30,774/-
9.	M/s Noisy Recording, Patna	Rs. 5,84,574/-
10.	M/s Roshan Advtg., New Delhi	Rs. 1,35,543/-
11.	M/s Dawn Mod Advtg. Agency, New Delhi	Rs. 2,48,507/-
12.	M/s Mode Advtg. & Mktg., Ltd., New Delhi	Rs. 41,04,903/-
13.	M/s Head Start Advtg. Agency, New Delhi	Rs. 11,36,033/-
14.	M/s Emess Advtg. Service, New Delhi	Rs. 3,26,405/-
15.	M/s Visharl Advt., New Delhi	Rs. 2,70,431/-
16.	M/s Blaze Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 1,81,536/-

	Name of the Agencies	Outstanding Dues As on September, 2005
17.	M/s Sree Prabhakara Advtg., Hyderabad	Rs. 17,44,807/-
18.	M/s Shilpi Advtg., Mumbai	Rs. 8,39,747/-
19.	M/s Media Waves, Trivandrum	Rs. 15,76,114/-
20.	M/s Guru Nanak Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 6,90,122/-
21.	M/s Market Movers Advtg. & Mktg., Mumbai	Rs. 1,23,113/-
22.	M/s Advis, New Delhi	Rs. 3,83,981/-
23.	M/s Radio Publicity Service, Lucknow	Rs. 19,84,907/-
24.	M/s Commercial Advtg. Agency, Vijayawada	Rs. 12,00,214/-
25.	M/s Mass Commnication & Mtg., Mumbai	Rs. 3,51,660/-
26.	M/s T.V. & Radio Publicity Service, Mumbai	Rs. 15,00,481/-
27.	M/s Ad. House Advtg. & Mktg., Pune	Rs. 5,71,917/-
28.	M/s Arohi Advtg. Agencies, New Delhi	Rs. 2,98,808/-
29.	M/s Suchandra Ad Media Calicut	Rs. 3,54,412/-
	TOTAL:	Rs. 3,14,67,708/-

Statement-II

Deatils of defaulting agencies in respect of Doordarshan

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Dues as on 18.11.2005
1.	NFDC, Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai	6327
2.	Film Craft, Andheri (W), Mumbai	1266
3.	Shree Madhav, Khar (W), Mumbai	1156
4.	Creative Eye, Peeragarhi Delhi	1125
5.	Multi Channel, Khar (W), Mumbai	1102
6.	Fame Comm., Worli, Mumbai	1074
7.	Plus Channel, Andheri (W), Mumbai	1012
8.	Numero Uno, Juhu, Mumbai	1010
9.	Nimbus Communications, K.G. Marg, New Delhi	612
10.	Guruji Advt., Preet Vihar, Delhi	318

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Dues as on 18.11.2005
11.	Market Movers, Breech Candi, Mumbai	311
12.	Drishti India, Andheri (W), Mumbai	294
13.	Advance TV Network, Naraina, Delhi	213
14.	Pas International, Inder Puri, Delhi	208
15.	Universal Communication, J.S.S. Marg, Mumbai	207
16.	Concept Advtg, Jhandewalan, New Delhi	188
17.	B4U Multimedia, Andheri (W), Mumbai	179
18.	MBM, Pali Hill, Bandra (W), Mumbai	163
19.	Global Ent, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	161
20.	L.R. Ent. Link Road, Malad (W), Mumbai	155
21.	Pritish Nandy Comm. Opp. Lion Gate, Mumbai	154
22.	Anand Advtg, Darya Ganj, Delhi	140
23.	World Media, Jhandewalan, New Delhi	132
24.	Media Asia, K.G. Marg, New Delhi	122
25.	Maya Ent, Kandivli (E), Mumbai	120
26.	Magna Vision, Jangpura-B, New Delhi	105
27.	Prabha Films, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	80
28.	First option Tele Films, Andheri (W), Mumbai	72
29.	Kine Scope, Khar (W), Mumbai	70
30.	Aaliya Productions, K.G. Marg, New Delhi	60
31.	Worldcom M/M, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	58
32.	Uranus, Khar (W), Mumbai	46
33.	Copy Desk, Mayapuri, New Delhi	45
34.	Joslin Comm., Rajori Garden, New Delhi	42
35.	Cinema Vision, Jogeshwari (W), Mumbai	34
36.	Tracer Advtg., Mumbai	33
37.	Lehar Pub. Service, Tula Ram Bagh, Allahabad	27
38.	G.N. Comm. East of Kailash, New Delhi	25

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Dues as on 18.11.2005
39.	Innovision Film, Santracruz, Mumbai	25
40.	Neerja Films, Rohtak Road, New Delhi	23
41.	Star Gazer, Sukhdev Vihar, Okhla	22
42.	Translink Tele. Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	22
43.	Prime Time Media, Rajender Nagar, New Delhi	20
44.	Paras Marketing, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi	19
45.	Asian AD Age, Green Park, New Delhi	19
46.	Corrum Comm., South Extn., New Delhi	18
47.	W.D. Consumer, Nirlon House, Worli, Mumbai	18
48.	Advision Multimedia, Noida	17
49.	Time Shop Advtg., Mumbai	13
50.	Radha Publicity, Jublie Hills, Hyderabad	13
51.	Future Comm., Goregaon, Mumbai	11
52.	Magix Box, Andheri (W), Mumbai	11
53.	A&A Films, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi	6
54.	Vigyapan, New Delhi	3
	TOTAL:	18705

Capital Structure of Prasar Bharati

†2034. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate a scheme to reconstitute the capital structure of Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the holdings of Prasar Bharati as capital alongwith the value thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) A Committee has been appointed by the Government on 30th March, 2005 for suggesting a viable capital and financial structure for the Prasar Bharati to facilitate the strengthening of its functioning. Its composition and 'Terms of Reference' are contained in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of holdings of Prasar Bharati as capital will be known only after the Committee's Report is available. Since the collection, collation and compilation of the requisite data from various field units is likely to take time, the term of the Committee has been extended for a further period of three months *w.e.f.* 1st October, 2005, *i.e.*, until 31st December, 2005 for finalisation and submission of its Report.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of Prasar Bharati

(1) *Composition:*

1.	Secretary (I&B)	-Chairman
2.	Additional Secretary (I&B)	-Member
3.	Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser (I&B)	-Member
4.	Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati	-Member
5.	Member (Finance), Prasar Bharati	-Member
6.	Joint Secretary (Broadcasting), I&B	-Member-Convenor
7.	Adviser (C&I), Planning Commission	-Member
8.	Joint Secretary, (Exp.), Min. of Finance	-Member
9.	Director-General, Doordarshan	-Member
10.	Director-General, All India Radio	-Member

Besides, a noted Cost Accountant has been associated as an Expert on the Committee.

(2) *Terms of Reference:*

(a) The Committee shall propose a viable capital and financial structure for Prasar Bharati.

(b) While proposing such a model, the Committee shall take into account the role of Prasar Bharati as a Public Service Broadcaster and the need to maximize its revenue-earning potential through commercial operations.

Terrestrial T.V.

2035. SHRIMATI JAMANA DEVI BARUPAL:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after FM radio, his Ministry is considering recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether agreeing in principle to allow terrestrial TV in private sector his Ministry wants to start by trying it out in a few areas;

(c) whether the region could include a few metropolitan cities and towns with a population of up to 10 lakh;

(d) whether the TRAI has recommended that terrestrial TV be allowed on the pattern of FM radio; and

(e) if so, by when his Ministry is likely to implement the recommendations made by TRAI?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) The Government has not formulated any views on the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's (TRAI) recommendations on issues relating to 'Private Terrestrial T.V. Broadcast Service' issued on August 29, 2005.

(d) TRAI has, *inter-alia*, recommended that terrestrial T.V. broadcasting in India should be allowed in the private sector also.

(e) No precise time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

Advertisement by DAVP

2036. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 4884 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th May, 2005 and state:

(a) the amount allocated for DAVP for releasing advertisements during the last three years; and

(b) the amount actually utilized during that period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The amount allocated to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for release of advertisement in print and electronic media and the amount utilized during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Allocation and expenditure of amounts for release of advertisement by DAVP

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
	Allocation/expenditure for releasing press advertisements		
1	2002-2003	3995.75	3947.08
2	2003-2004	4201.93	4200.75
3	2004-2005	4174.00	4097.96
	Allocation/expenditure for publicity through electronic media		
1	2002-2003	118.00	115.96
2	2003-2004	83.59	74.97
3	2004-2005	360.00	358.04

Film Censor Board

†2037. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for appointment of the Chairman and members of the Film Censor Board;

(b) the authority competent to change the decisions taken for certification of screening of films; and

(c) the number of such changes effected during the last two years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The Chairman and Board Members of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) are appointed in accordance with Section 3(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, which States that for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette constitute a Board to be called the Board of Film Certification which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than 12 and not more than 25 other members. The tenure of the Chairman and the Board Members shall be for a period of three years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The authority to whom an appeal lies against the decision of the CBFC is the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT). The Tribunal has been constituted in terms of Section 5D of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(c) The details given by CBFC are in Statement.

Statement

Cases decided by FCAT for the year 2004 *and* 2005

Sl. No.	Title of the films	CBFC's decision	FCAT
1.	Maut Ki Dahashat (Hindi)	Refused	A with cuts.
2.	Sins (Hindi)	A with more cuts	A with less cuts.
3.	Struggler (Hindi)	A with cuts	A with cuts.
4.	Time Pass (Hindi)	Refusal	A with cuts.
5.	Mysteries Shaque (Hindi)	A with cuts	A with cuts with some modification.
6.	Black Widow	Refused	Yet to be seen by FCAT.
7.	Residue Where the Truth Lies (English)	Refused	FCAT ordered CBFC to screen the film again at Mumbai in consultation with the Historical Expert. Yet to be screened.
8.	Wounded (Hindi)	Refused	A with cuts.
9.	Sorry Enakku Kalyanan Aldichi (Tamil)	Refused	Refused.
10.	Chai Pani etc. (Eng)	A with cuts	FCAT allowed the appeal partially.
11.	Navabharathi (Kannada)	Refused	UA with cuts.

Programme telecast from Sambhalpur, Orissa

†2038. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes telecast daily from Sambhalpur Doordarshan Kendra in Orissa;

(b) whether one post of Director, two posts of Producer. Transmission Executive and Floor Assistant and one post each of State-Manager and Make-up Man are lying vacant in Orissa Doordarshan Kendra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, since when and the reasons for not filling these posts so far;

(d) whether the above Kendra is on the verge of closure as a result of the vacancies; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to prevent it from being closed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Local programmes are telecast twice a week on Monday and Thursday between 5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Kissan programme (narrow casting) is telecast 5 days at week from Monday to Friday between 4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

(b) At present one post of Station Director and two posts of Transmission Executives are lying vacant. There is no sanctioned post of Floor Manager, Floor Assistant and Make-up Artist at the Kendra.

(c) The post of Station Director is vacant since 10.8.2005 and could not be filled up due to overall shortage in the grade. The post of Transmission Executive will be filled up after clearance from the Screening Committee to fill up existing vacant posts.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Annual license for Radio and TV

2039. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have planned to revive the system of annual licences for Radio and TV, or a one-time tax to make Prasar Bharati Corporation financially viable;

(b) whether it is not a move to burden the common people making the scheme unpopular; and

(c) how much financial assistance the Prasar Bharati is getting annually from the Centre and whether it is at par with AIR and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No specific proposals are under consideration. However, various ideas have been mooted for strengthening Prasar Bharati's autonomous financial base.

(c) Financial assistance received by Prasár Bharati from the Central Government by way of grants and loans for the last two years is as below:—

Year	AIR	DD	PB (Total) (Rs. in crores)
2003-2004	568.63	561.81	1130.44
2004-2005	547.48	580.02	1127.50

All India Radio and Doordarshan are part of Prasar Bharati and whatever financial assistance is received by it is further distributed to them (AIR & DD) as per their requirements.

Foreign film personalities working in India

2040. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign film personalities are working in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian film personalities are prohibited from entering those very countries whose citizens are working profitably here; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to check such imbalance and discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) According to information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, foreign film personalities who are interested to work in the Indian film industry are being issued either business visa or employment visa as the case may be.

There is no separate visa for film personalities.

The Government does not have any data about foreign film personalities who are working in India nor regarding Indian film personalities who have been refused visa by any other country.

Quality of television serials

2041. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TV serials are not entertaining and lack quality in respect of poor scripts, direction and other technical parameters and programming contents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Doordarshan is taking to re-launch well-established TV serial makers who have been denied access to Doordarshan inspite of giving excellent programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) There are more than 200 TV channels available over the Indian skies. In respect of private TV channels the Government does not have a role to play in their programming content, except for insisting on adherence to the Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder.

As far as Doordarshan is concerned it constantly endeavours to telecast serials that are of a high professional standard both in terms of technical parameters as well as content and which provide wholesome entertainment to its viewers.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan selects the sponsored/ commissioned programmes in accordance with the criteria prescribed in the relevent guidelines which includes among other things the track record of the applicant producer.

Trivialization of news media

2042. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the comments expressed at a Seminar on media ethics at Mumbai about the growing trivialization of the news media and developments such as sting operations, and the ethical compromises journalists at times have to make etc. to collect specific types of news at the behest of editors; and

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of making an in-depth study of this situation, especially when growth of resources for the print media are leading to a perceptible decline in the quality of practice, so that journalistic ethics are not diluted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such Seminar on media ethics at Mumbai. However, the Press Council of India, recently, on the occasion of National Press Day (November 16, 2005) had suggested to all the State Governments/UTs and media

establishments to organize discussions through Seminars/Workshops/ Symposium on the subject of "Media Ethics: Fetters or Freedom", considered as being of vital importance and relevance in present times.

Urdu channel launch by Doordarshan

2043. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Urdu channel would be launched;

(b) the steps taken to make Urdu channel of Doordarshan a success;

(c) the number of persons recruited for the new Urdu channel;

(d) whether Doordarshan has held meetings with Urdu scholars, educationists, poets, writers, film personalities to make a success of this channel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan's Urdu channel is likely to go on air in the middle of 2006. Preparatory action is underway to finalise matters relating, *inter-alia,* to putting in place the requisite infrastructure, the format and content of the channel along with the requisite personnel. So far, no recruitment has been made for the new Urdu channel. No need has been felt for such interaction at the present juncture.

Extra working days in Supreme Court and High Courts

2044. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble President has suggested to work on Saturdays and Sundays to reduce the pendency of cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to make it mandatory for Supreme Court and High Courts to work on Saturdays and Sundays at least, till the pendency is cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) Though suggestions for increasing the working days and working hours of the Supreme Court and High Courts

have been made in different fora, the working days in the Supreme Court and High Courts are regulated by the rules framed by the respective Courts. According to available information, the Supreme Court of India works for 222 days in a year; all High Courts in the country normally have 210 working days in a year.

The Department of Justice had, in the year 2002-2003, examined the matter of increasing the number of working days in Courts. In view of the urgent need of the hour to reduce the huge pendencies prevailing in the High Courts, this Department addressed to all the High Courts, requesting them to fix the period of vacations in such a way that the number of working days of High Courts generally do not fall below 222 days in a year.

Various other steps have been taken by the Government to expedite disposal of cases, these include periodically monitoring the pendency position in courts, grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of specialized benches, timely filling up the vacancies of judges, increasing the judge strength, organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals, encouraging alternative modes of disputes resolution like negotiation, mediation and arbitration and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts, Labour Courts, etc., establishing Fast Track Courts, and computerization of courts.

Vacant posts of Notary public in Tamil Nadu

2045. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Notary Public are lying vacant in various courts of Tamil Nadu as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill-up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No specific number of Notaries to be appointed for each Court situated in a District in the State of Tamil Nadu has been fixed either under the Notaries Act, 1952 or under rules made thereunder.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Establishment of High Court Bench in Kerala

2046. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of the Government of Kerala seeking permission of the Central Government to set up High Court Bench in Kerala is pending for sanction and whether Government require any specific and complete proposal from the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Jaswant Singh Commission laid down any stipulations for establishment of High Court Bench;

(d) if so, whether the Government's proposal satisfies the principles and criteria laid down by the Jaswant Singh Commission; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (e) In its report, the Jaswant Singh Commission suggested the broad principles and criteria to be followed while deciding the question of expediency and desirability of establishment of a Bench of a High Court away from the principal seat and the factors to be kept in view in selecting the venue of the said Bench. The report of the Commission was placed in the Parliament Library on 15.10.86 and was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 20.4.87 and 21.4.87 respectively, which may be referred to.

The question of opening a High Court Bench is considered by the Central Government in the light of these principles and criteria as and when a specific and complete proposal is received from the State Governments in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. However, no such complete proposal in this regard from the Kerala Government has been received.

Pending Public Interest Litigations

†2047. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Interest Litigations are pending in courts;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of Public Interest Litigations filed in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as on the 30th September, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively;

(c) the number of the litigations adjudicated during the above period; and

(d) the average time taken for disposing of each litigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) The information about filing and disposal of the petitions relating to Public Interest Litigation is available in the Supreme Court as well as High Courts who have been requested to furnish the information which is awaited.

Modernization of judicial system

2048. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that judicial system has gone hi-tech and video conferencing is making justice available via tele-link;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the number of jails that have since been connected under this system; and

(d) the position of the jails in Orissa and the time-frame within which these would also be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) An E-Committee has been constituted by Government to advice on technological communication and management related changes in the Indian Judiciary. The Committee has submitted its report on National Policy and Action Plan for implemenetation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary including video conferencing between courts and jails. It has estimated a sum of Rs. 854 crores to implement the project of computerisation of entire judicial system of the country over a period of 5 years. The assent of the President was also conveyed to the proposals of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra to amend section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to allow production of an accused before the Magistrate through video linkage.

'Prisons' is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Therefore, the information on the status of Video Conferencing

through tele-link between the courts and the jails in Orissa is not available in the Department.

New law for registration of marriages

†2049. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a draft legislation for registration of marriages after amending the existing law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose of enacting this law and what would be its impact on the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Computerization of Judiciary

2050. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated plans to spend Rs. 1000 crore to computerize judiciary across the nation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the computerization programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) An E-Committee has been constituted by Government to advise on technological communication and management related changes in the Indian Judiciary. The Committee has submitted its report on National Policy and Action Plan for implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary. It has estimated a sum of Rs. 854 crores to implement the project of computerization of entire judicial system of the country over a period of 5 years. Additionally, it may be stated that about 700 city courts in four metros have been computerized at a cost of Rs. 17.76 crores. A sum of Rs. 24.24 crores were provided in 2003-04 for computerization of 900 courts located in State Capitals. Government has also approved a scheme of computerization of District Courts at a cost of Rs. 384.53 crores in 2005.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Influence of relatives of Judges

†2051. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the influence of relatives of judges is increasing in the legal profession;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to make any law or code of conduct to curb this tendency;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) Though the relatives of the Judges can practise in the same courts where the related Judge is on the Bench, Clause 6 of the Bar Council of India Rules as provided below restricts the influence of the relatives of judges in the legal profession;

"6. An Advocate shall not enter appearance, act, plead or practice in any way before a Court, Tribunal, or Authority mentioned in Section 30 of the Act, if the sole or any member thereof is related to the Advocate as father, grandfather, son, grand-son, uncle, brother, nephew, first cousin, husband, wife, mother, daughter, sister, aunt, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, daughter-in-law or sister-in-law.

For the purpose of this rule, Court shall mean a Court, Bench or tribunal in which above mentioned relation of the Advocate is a Judge, Member or the Presiding Officer."

In terms of the Advocates Act 1961, powers for taking any disciplinary action against advocates, who have been found appearing in the Court in which his relation is sitting on the Bench, vest in either the State Bar Council or the Bar Council of India.

Expenditure on Election

†2052. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question 213 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th August, 2005 and state:

(a) the recommendation of the Election Commission which were considered by Government and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) by when Government are likely to consider the remaining recommendations?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the subject of electoral reforms to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report and the entire matter is now before the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited before the Government could take any action.

Image of democratic institutions

†2053. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concerned with improving the bad impression of the democratic institutions in the wake of cases filed or under consideration in the courts against the elected representatives of the people; and

(b) if so, whether Government plan to set up special courts on the lines of Fast Track Courts for speedy and timely disposal of such types of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) Institution and disposal of cases against any person including elected representatives are part of judicial process which is the exclusive domain of the Judiciary. The Government does not interfere in the process.

(b) No, Sir.

Establishment of new High Courts

2054. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Government have requested the Central Government to set up separate High Courts for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases pending in the High Courts which are meant for two or more than two States; and

(d) the action/steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura have requested the Central Government to set up separate High Courts in their States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The information on the number of cases pending in the following High Courts which have been set up for two or more than two States as received from these High Courts is as given below:

S. No.	Name of High Court	Number of pending cases
1.	Bombay	332975
2.	Guwahati	57381
3.	Punjab & Haryana	265302

The Government of Haryana have requested for creation of separate High Court in the existing premises at Chandigarh by allotting 40% of the building, staff, alongwith Judges appointed from Haryana quota. The Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court has, however, opined that this is not feasible.

The volume of work in Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura Benches do not justify setting up of separate High Courts in these States.

Status of Law Commission Report

†2055. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to accept the 114th report of the Law Commission constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice D.A. Desai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the village courts (Gram Nyayalayas) would be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Government is considering the question of bringing in a legislation for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the intermediate Panchayat level. The proposal is broadly based on the concept of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas as contained in the 114th Report of the Law Commission of India on Gram Nyayalayas. The proposed Gram Nyayalayas shall consist of a Nyayadhikari who shall be qualified to be eligible to be appointed as a Judicial Magistrate of the first class and belonging to a cadre of Nyayadhikaris constituted by the Governor in consulatation with the State Public Service Commission and the Chief Justice of the High Court and two Lay Judges who shall be holding at least

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a bachelor's Degree and having experience in socially oriented activities for at least 5 years in the locality. The Gram Nyayalayas would be holding the courts at their head quarters and also as Mobile Courts in the close proximity of the places where the parties ordinarily reside in their territorial jurisdiction. The Gram Nyayalayas will follow summary procedure and have a time bound plan of disposal of the civil and criminal cases coming before them. The manpower required for the proposed Gram Nyayalayas shall be in addition to the existing judicial officers of the subordinate judiciary. It is proposed to hold a National Conference of Law Ministers and Law Secretaries at New Delhi on 18th December, 2005 to discuss the issue of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas. The draft legislation could be finalized only thereafter.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Law Colleges/Schools

2056. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Law Colleges and Law Schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to open new such colleges throughout the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, on the basis of recommendations of a Special Subject Group on the Administration and Legal Simplification constituted by the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry on 19.9.1998, a proposal for establishment of National Law University as institution of excellence having world wide recognition and acclaim with three National Law Schools in eastern, western and northern region of the Country is under consideration.

Gold deposits in Andhra Pradesh

2057. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found any gold deposits in Andhra Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has established gold resources in Andhra Pradesh between 1997 and 2005.

(b) The estimated quantity is shown below:

1. Dona Temple Block, Anantapur district 0.70 million tonne of ore with 4.65 g/t of gold
2. Dona East Block, Anantapur district 7.92 million tonne of ore with 2.07 g/t of gold.
3. Dona South Block, Anantapur district 1.11 million tonne of ore with 1.16 to 6.28 g/t of gold.
4. Dona North Block, Anantapur district 0.09 million tonne with 3.85 g/t of gold.

Import and production of asbestos

2058. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the chrysolite asbestos imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the chrysolite asbestos production in the country during the last three years, year wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that chrysolite asbestos mining has been banned in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the permissible international norms for dust pollution in chrysolite asbestos mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The details are given below:

(in tonnes)

2002-2003	2003-2004	200402005 (Provisional)
76,143	1,34,931	1,36,016

(b) The details are given below:

(in tonnes)

State	2002-2003	2003-2004 (Provisional)	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	857	849	795
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Total	857	849	795

(c) and (d) In view of the deleterious effect of asbestos mining on the health of workers, the Government have ordered the State Governments in 1986 not to grant any new mining lease for asbestos (including chrysotile variety) in the country. In June 1993, Government further stopped the renewal of existing mining leases of asbestos in the country.

(e) As per information available, the permissible international norms for exposure to chrysotile, is 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter for a worker on an eight hour time weighted average value.

Industrial houses in mines sector

2059. SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial houses have shown interest in mines sector;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of mines allotted in public sector/private sector during the last two years; and

(d) the total revenue earned by Government from this sector during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) A large number of companies have applied for mineral concessions. Mineral concessions are granted by State Governments. Prior approval of this Ministry is required in respect of atomic minerals and ten metallic and non-metallic major minerals. 218 prior approvals were given in the last two years by Ministry of Mines of which 169 were in favour of various companies.

(c) The details of mining leases granted by the State Governments for

all major minerals in public and private sector during the last two years are as under:-

Sl.No.	Details	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
(1)	Mining leases for all major minerals granted in favour of private sector (individuals and companies) by the State Governments.	285	239	524
(2)	Mining leases for all major minerals granted in favour of public sector undertaking by the State Governments.	10	5	15
	GRAND TOTAL	295	244	539

(d) Revenues are collected and retained by the State Governments and information in this regard is not maintained centrally by the Ministry of Mines.

Schemes for welfare of minorities

†2060. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any welfare schemes for the minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent by Government for implementation of the above schemes during last three years scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of schemes have been formulated for welfare of minorities. The details of the schemes are available at the Ministry's website, www. socialjustice.nic.in.

(c) A statement showing the amount spent by Government during last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise is annexed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of amount spent by Government on welfare schemes

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	NMDFC*	24.00	17.16	73.65
2.	Schemes run by Central Wakf Council	1.58	1.48	1.47
3.	Schemes run by Maulana Azad Education Foundation	-	3.75	1.00
4.	Coaching and allied assistance for weaker sections including SC, OBC and Minorities	5.47	3.98	4.96

* National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation

Adoption laws

2061. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 12 million destitute children and much more foreign couples are keen to adopt them;

(b) whether such adoption is prevented by anomalous Indian statutes on adoption of children;

(c) whether the privilege of parenting an orphaned child presently rests with Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956;

(d) whether the minority communities are governed by the Guardians and Wards Act (GWA) of the bygone era of 1890; and

(e) whether Government would consider framing a uniform law on adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) No survey regarding the number of destitute children in the country has been carried out.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) An orphan child who is legally free for adoption can be given in adoption to a Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain under the Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act, 1956, whereas, a person belonging to other communities can take a child in adoption under section 41 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

(d) Minority communities are governed by the Guardians and Wards Act (GAWA), 1890 for the purpose of guardianship only. However, they can adopt under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

(e) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the government for framing a uniform law on adoption.

Implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act and SC/ST Act

2062. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI JAMANA DEVI BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre have instructed all the State Governments to implement protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) whether in addition Centre have also instructed identification of atrocities prone areas and prepared an action plan for taking necessary preventive steps to protect life and property of the members belonging to SCs/STs communities;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) by when implementation of the Civil Rights Act is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Since Governments/Union Territory Administrations are the implementing authority of the said Acts, suitable advisories are issued to them from time to time for effective implementation of both the Acts. Assistance is also provided to them for strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, awareness generation as also for relief and rehabilitation to the affected persons, etc.

(d) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is being implemented since 1st June, 1955.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Punjab

2063. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of demand and supply of supporting equipment for handicapped in respect of District disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in Punjab during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) the measures taken to ensure supply for the equipments as per the demands; and

(c) the details of the camps organized to provide supporting equipment to handicapped in the State during the last three years, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) and (b) DDRCs of Punjab have been provided aids and appliances as per requirement by 4 DDRCs of Amritsar, Firozpur, Patiala and Sangrur.

(c) During last three years, 102 camps have been organized for distribution of aids and appliances in the Districts of Gurudaspur, Faridkot, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar and Sangrur.

SCs/STs List

2064. PROF. P.J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the dalit communities included in the SC/ST list for the benefit of reservation;

(b) the details of those who are not in the above list;

(c) whether there is demand for inclusion of the remaining communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) 1206 and 706 number of communities respectively have been specified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Constitutional Orders as amended from time to time.

(b) to (d) The receipts of requests for inclusion of communities in the

list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an ongoing process and such requests are processed in accordance with the approved modalities.

Care of Old age dependants by Government employees

2065. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed all the Central Government Departments to issue instructions to all the Government employees under the Services Conduct Rules to take due care of the old and the aged dependent on them and to warn that action would be taken against those guilty of neglecting them; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation in private sector

†2066. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to provide reservation to SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes in Private Companies also;

(b) if so, whether the percentage and nature of this reservation have been determined; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine the issue of affirmative action, including reservation, in private sector. The dialogue initiated by the GoM with the apex associations of industry and trade to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of the youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in progress.

List of Minorities

2067. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has called upon Government to keep the list of minorities at the barest minimum and ultimately to dispense with it completely;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) and (b) In the case of Bal Patil and Another Versus Union of India and Others relating to inclusion of "Jains" in the list of Minorities Communities notified by the Central Government, the Supreme Court of India has *inter-alia* made the observation that the Commission instead of encouraging claims from different communities for being added to a list of notified minorities under the Act, should suggest ways and means to help create social conditions where the list of notified minorities is gradually reduced and done away with altogether.

(c) Government is already following policies for socio-economic development of weaker sections of the society.

Allotment of flats under Festival Housing Scheme, 2004

2068. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY:
SHRI THENNALA G. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have allotted flats at Nasirpur (Dwarka) in New Delhi under the Festival Housing Scheme, 2004;

(b) if so, whether possession of all the flats to successful candidates have been handed over by the DDA;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that though these flats need extensive repairs, the DDA has not repaired these flats even though the possession in some cases have been given 4 or 5 months ago and the DDA has already collected the entire amount from the allottees;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether DDA has taken any action against the erring officers; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that after receipt of full payment and required documents, possession letters are issued to the allottees,.The possession of all the flats, except four, have been taken overby the allottees after the issue of possession letters by DDA.

(d) to (g) DDA has reported that the flats were lying vacant for some time and required some repair. Repair work in such flats has been taken up and also completed in some cases.

Increase in reservation quota for disabled

†2069. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the reservation quota for disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Practice of untouchability

2070. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a recent study has revealed that there are 80 forms of "untouchability" practices reported against dalits;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps contemplated to wipe off these practices?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) to (c) No such study report has been submitted to the Central Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The practice of untouchability in any form has been abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution of India. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for the preaching and practice of untouchability. Since State Governments/Union Territory Administration are implementing the Act, suitable advisories are issued to them from time to time to implement the Act in letter and spirit. Besides central assistance is also released to them for measures taken towards effective implementation of the Act.

Reservation in multinational and private companies

2071. SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would insist on the multinational companies and other private institutions to follow the reservation policies in employment and promotions of jobs; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to make reservation in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine the issue of affirmative action, including reservation, in private sector. The dialogue initiated by the GoM with the apex associations of industry and trade to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of the youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in progress.

Special teachers for mentally and physically challenged children

2072. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to meet the requirements of special teachers for the mentally and physically challenged children;

(b) the details of all such teacher's training institutions run by his Ministry;

(c) the budget for these institutions; and

(d) the details of the NGO's involved in giving training to such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) has approved 56 courses which are run by 200 recognized institutions for training of special teachers.

Besides, grant-in-aid is also provided to NGOs for training of Special teachers.

(b) and (c) The details are at Statement (*See* below).

(d) The details are available on the website of the Rehabilitaiton Council of India (RCI) at www.rehabcouncil.nic.in and website of the Ministry at www.socialjustice.nic.in.

Statement

Details of Institutions Financed by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

(b) and (c) The following institutions with budget run by the Ministry are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the National Institution	Budget Allocation for 2005-06
1.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (NIHH)	9.00
2.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH)	10.00
3.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH)	5.00
4.	National Institute of Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH)	4.00
5.	National Institute for the Rehabilitation Training and Research (NIRTAR)	6.25
6.	Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped (IPH)	2.00
7.	National Institute for Multiple Handicapped (NIEMPD)	6.50

Adoption of children

2073. SHRI S.K. KHABIRUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently pronounced a judgement on inter-country adoption of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to enforce this Judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court in Writ (Civil) No. 6492 of 2005 has stated that the Central Government and the State Governments would do well to look at the problems of children in children's homes with the humanitarian approach and concern they deserve.

(c) The Central Government has been writing to the State Governments/ UT Administrations regarding the need for maintaining adequate standards of care in the children's homes run under their jurisdiction.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

†2074. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects being implemented in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) the amount provided by the Central Government to each of these projects during the last three years and the amount actually spent thereon;

(c) the projects out of the above for which assessment of the utility and achievements of the expenditure has been made by the Central Government and when; and

(d) the details of the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) There are 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in the State of Chhattisgarh and 14 in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) to (d) The Central Government do not provide funds directly to the ITDPs. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has started earmarking funds ITDP-wise under SCA to TSP since 2003-04. The funds released under SCA are utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and Dispersed Tribal Groups. A statement showing funds released under SCA to TSP to the State Government of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during the last three years and the amount spent by these States alongwith funds earmarked since 2003-04 for each of the ITDP is Statement I (*See* below). The Statement Government has reported expenditure to the extent given in the Statement II (*See* below) for the purpose for which funds were released.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Funds released to the State Government. of Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand under SCA to TSP during last three years alongwith ITDP wise earmarking since 2003-04.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Chhattisgarh		Jharkhand	
Year	Amount Released	Expn. Reported	Amount Released	Expn. Reported
2002-03	4626.18	4128.55	5870.24	5269.26
2003-04	4405.13	4935.85	5283.22	3428.04
2004-05	5397.76	3923.40	5283.22	Expenditure not Reported

Statement II

ITDP wise earmarking of funds under SCA to TSP during 2003-04 and 2004-05

Jharkhand (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of ITDPs	ITDP wise SCA 2003-04	ITDP wise SCA 2004-05
1. Ranchi	513.11	513.11
2. Khunti	329.55	329.55
3. Gumla	431.82	431.82
4. Simdaga	282.34	282.34
5. Lohardaga	142.48	142.48
6. Chaibasa	372.38	372.38
7. Chakradharpur	246.50	246.50
8. Saraikala	236.01	236.01
9. Dhaibhum	583.04	583.04
10. Latehar	295.45	295.45
11. Dumka	387.24	387.24
12. Jamtara	155.59	155.59
13. Rajmahal	253.50	253.50
14. Pakur	277.10	277.10
	4506.12	4506.12

Rs. in Lakhs

Name of ITDPs	ITDP wise SCA 2003-04	ITDP wise SCA 2004-05
Chhattisgarh		
1. Bhanupratappur	165.32	165.32
2. Bijapur	113.61	113.61
3. Dantewada	108.51	108.51
4. Jagadalpur	265.09	265.09
5. Kondagaon	193.72	193.72
6. Konta	107.06	107.06
7. Narayanpur	108.51	108.51
8. Gorela	170.42	170.42
9. Korba	267.28	267.28
10. Dondi	111.43	111.43
11. Dharamjaigarh	259.99	259.99
12. Jashpur	238.15	238.15
13. Gariabandh	137.64	91.02
14. Chowki	131.82	131.82
15. Ambikapur	280.39	280.39
16. Baikunthpur	154.39	154.39
17. Pal (Ramanujgan)	188.62	188.62
18. Surajpur	175.51	175.51
19. Nagri		72.10
TOTAL	3177.47	3202.95

Protest by tribal people

†2075. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal people had staged any protest on the Independence Day all over the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to fulfil their demands?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) No incident of such a protest by the tribal people on Independence Day, 2005 has been reported to the Ministry.

Review of Development Schemes

2076. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Commission recently held a review of the ongoign Government funded development projects at Belpahari block in West Bengal covering Amlasol and other villages;

(b) whether these villages had witnessed a large starvation deaths in the recent past;

(c) the details of the projects under implementation;

(d) whether the Commission has received several complaints from the targeted beneficiaries during its visit;

e) the nature of complaints to received;

(f) whether the Commission has since submitted any reports;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the actions contemplated, if any, based on the Commission's report?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes visited Amlasol and other areas of West Midnapore District of West Bengal and held discussion with District Officials on 19.11.2005 on various development projects.

(b) No such incident was brought to the notice of the Commission during its visit.

(c) The following important developmental schemes were reviewed with the officials present on the basis of data provided by the district administration:

(1) Rashtriya Shram Vikas Yojana
(2) Janashree Beema Yojana
(3) PMGY
(4) Antyodaya Yojana
(5) PMGSY
(6) Special Cell for recovery of loans
(7) Regular health check-up
(8) Digging of wells for safe drinking water
(9) Up-gradation of Primary Schools.

(d) and (e) A few complaints were received from the general public pertaining to old age pension, ration cards, land pattas, mutation in land records, creation of Panchayat Office in the village, sanction of Govt. School and construction of school building etc.

(f) and (g) Complaints received from the public are enquired into and the findings of the Commission on important issues are incorporated in its Annual Report which is submitted to the Hon'ble President under the provisions of Article 338A(6) of the Constitution.

(h) Question does not arise.

Hostels for Tribals

2077. SHRI T.R. ZELIANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed for tribals/SC/ST boys and girls in the different parts of the country particularly in the North Eastern Region under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the number of tribals/SC/ST boys and girls benefited, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps for setting up of hostels for tribals/SC/ST boys and girls in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBALS AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The hostels are sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Construction of Boys and Girls Hostel", for SC/STs on a 50:50 sharing basis with the State Governments. The details of hostels constructed in the States/UTs including North Eastern Region, along with the number of seats therein, during the last year are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of hostels constructed under Centrally sponsored schemes

ST Boys and Girls Hostel

Sl. No.	Name of State	2004-05			
		Boys Hostel		Girls Hostel	
		No. of Hostels	Seats	No. of Hostels	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		-
2.	Gujarat	-	-		-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jharkhand	9	450	9	450
4.	Karnataka		-		
5.	Madhya Pradesh		-		
6.	Maharashtra	8	625	3	250
7.	Nagaland	1	100	1	100
8.	IIT, Delhi		-		
9.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	1	40	1	50
	TOTAL	19	1215	14	850

SC Boys and Girls Hostel

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05			
		Boys Hostel		Girls Hostel	
		No. of Hostel	Seats	No. of Hostel	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	200	54	5400
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	120	2	60
3.	Jharkhand	6	300	6	300
4.	Karnataka	23	1150	9	450
5.	Kerala	1	30	1	280
6.	Tamil Nadu	81	4050		
7.	Tripura	1	240	1	66
8.	Uttaranchal	3	150	Nil	Nil
9.	Pondicherry				
	SUB-TOTAL	121	6240	73	6556
University					
10.	Kurukshetra University, Haryana			1	100
11.	Bharatiar University			1	96
12.	Kannada University Hampi, Karnataka	1	50		
13.	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, U.P.	1	100	1	100
14.	Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar, T.N.	1	128	1	120
15.	Visva Bharti Santiniketan, West Bengal	1	100	1	100
16.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi			1	100
	GRAND TOTAL	125	6618	79	7172

Delay charges by DDA

†2078. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the previous and the present cost of the category one and two flats constructed in Nagin Lake Apartments by D.D.A. under the self-financing scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to delay in construction work allottees have to pay delay charges at the rate of eight per cent but later charges were recovered from them at the rate of eighteen per cent; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to stop such undesirable recovery and return excess amount to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the cost of dwelling units of Nagin Lake Apartments, Self -Financing Scheme was initially finalized in January, 1998. The cost that included the cost of land, actual cost of construction, departmental charges, etc. and charged from original allottees who entered the scheme in the initial stage was Rs. 5.5 lacs to Rs. 6.76 lacs for Category II flats depending on the plinth area of the flat. There is no Category-I flat in Nagin lake Apartments. The present cost charged from allottees varies from case to case depending on the date of allocation, payment deposited from time to time, area of the flat etc. The Self-Financing Schemes have since been closed.

(b) No, Sir. However, interest is charged on defaulted payment depending upon the period of delay.

(c) question does not arise.

E-Governance project for Online payment of bills

2079. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry proposes to launch e-governance project to help the citizens of Delhi and other metros to get their water, power and other utility bills online;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's action plan to improve the overall culture and bring in transparency in local/civic bodies ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) A National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities is being formulated by the Ministry of Urban Development, covering 423 cities/towns having population of one lakh and above, for implementation during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. The project would help achieve improved service delivery, decentralisation, better information management, and transparency, citizens' involvement in the Government, etc. Online payment of utility bills would be covered under this project. However, the details are yet to be finalized.

(c) As per entry 5 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, "Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self government or village administration" is a State subject. Hence, action involves on the part of State Governments to take up suitable reforms to improve the overall culture and bring in transparency in locak-civic bodies. However, to help the urban local bodies (ULBs) function as self-sustaining units of grass-root democracy, this Ministry has been impressing upon the States to adopt provisions of Model Municipal Law, accrual-based double entry accounting system, property tax reforms, etc. New schemes, *viz.* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) have also been launched by this Ministry under which financial assistance would be provided to States for development of urban infrastructure, subject to implementation of identified urban reforms. These reforms would improve overall culture and bring transparency in local-civic bodies.

Funds for Mega City Project in A.P.

2080. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh was received by his Ministry for providing additional funds during the year 2004-05 under mega city project for Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the date of its receipt; and

(c) the action his Ministry has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing funds for Krishna Drinking Water Supply Scheme.

(b) The letter was received on 22.12.2004.

(c) It has been proposed to include Krishna Drinking water Supply Scheme under the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities' for Central assistance to the extent admissible under the guidelines of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 59.41 crore was released during 2004-05. Further, an amount of Rs. 14.65 crore has been released during 2005-06 so far. Further assistance shall be released once the amount released so far has been spent.

Reduction in stamp duty and Repeal Land Ceiling Act

†2081. SHRI AJAY MAROO:
SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any proposal in which the States Government would be asked to reduce the stamp duty to 5 per cent, to repeal the Urban Land Ceiling Act and to amend the Rent Control Act;

(b) the number of the States at present where stamp duty is more than 5 per cent, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have repealed the Land Ceiling Act; and

(d) the response of the other states in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) This Ministry has recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) whereby financial assistance would be provided to the States/UTs for infrastructural development, subject to implementation of identified reforms. Reduction of stamp duty to 5 per cent, abolition of Urban Land Ceiling Act and amendment in Rent Control Acts are, *inter-alia*, the identified reforms to be implemented during the Mission period, *viz.* seven years.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999 was initially applicable to the States of Haryana and Punjab and the then Union Territory of Delhi, Union Territories of Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The said Repeal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act has since been adopted by the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Orissa.

(d) Land being a State subject, the State Governments are free to either have their own Land Ceiling Act or continue with the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 or adopt Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

†2082. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by Government for this scheme during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in March, 1994, for small towns with a population upto 20,000 as per 1991 census with a funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the States. Subsequently, 1244 water supply schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1821.83 crore have been approved under the scheme and Central share amounting to Rs. 760.09 crore has been released up to 31.3.2005. The scheme of AUWSP has been subsumed in the new scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which has been launched recently. Hence, no new project has been sanctioned under AUWSP during the current financial year.

(c) The amounts allocated during the last three years are as under :—

2002-03	Rs. 121.95 crore
2003-04	Rs. 140 crore
2004-05	Rs. 150 crore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds for development of cities

2083. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for development of cities in Gujarat and Karnataka during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) whether the allocated funds have been fully utilised by the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The details of the funds sanctioned under the Centrally sponsored shcemes of 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' (IDSMT) and 'Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme' (AUWSP) to Gujarat and Karnataka during the last three years, district-wise, as well as under 'Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities' to Karnataka are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the reports received from the States, the allocated funds under IDSMT and AUWSP have not have been fully utilized.

(c) Status of utilization of sanctioned funds reported by the State Governments is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme/ State	Central Assistance Released	Utilized
IDSMT		
Gujarat	2136.35	1532.52*
Karnataka	3168.55	1754.54*
AUWSP		
Gujarat	2450.38	1795.21*
Karnataka	3235.92	2259.91*
MEGA CITY		
Karnataka (Bangalore)	10872.33	10872.33

* Utilization certificates are required to be submitted after expiry of 12 months from closure of the financial year in which Central assistance was released. Therefore, utilisation certificates for Central assistance released during 2004-05 have not become due so far.

The Ministry monitors the implementation of schemes on regular basis through:—

(i) field visits by the officers of the Ministry;

(ii) review meetings taken by Joint Secretary (UD) and Secretary (UD);

(iii) monitoring by technical wings of the Ministry, *viz.* Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO);

(iv) subsequent instalments of Central assistance are released only after utilization certificates of earlier releases are furnished by the State Governments along with physical and financial progress reports.

Statement

Town-wise Central Assistance Released during the last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05) to Gujarat and Karnataka States under IDSMT Scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Town	District	Central Assistance Released 2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT						
1	Limbdi	Surendernagar			45.00	45.00
2	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad			45.00	45.00
3	Kheda	Kheda			45.00	45.00
4	Prantij	Sabarkantha			45.00	45.00
5	Kadi	Mehsana	43.60			43.60
6	Bagasara	Amreli	5.00		45.00	50.00
7	Khambhalia	Jamnagar	5.00			5.00
8	Mansa	Gandhinagar	32.00		58.00	90.00
9	Balasinor	Kheda	45.00			45.00
10	Vijapur	Mehasana	25.00	20.00		45.00
11	Thangadh	Surendernagar	45.00			45.00
12	Vadnagar	Mehsana		45.00		45.00
13	Ambaji	Banaskantha		14.75		14.75
14	Gandhidham	Kutchh		140.00		140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Kapadwanj	Kheda		60.00		60.00
16	Jambusar	Bharuch		45.00		45.00
17	Kheralu	Mehsana		24.00	24.00	48.00
18	Garlyadhar	Bhavnagar		24.00		24.00
19	Vapi	Valsad		44.00		44.00
20	Chhota Udepur	Vadodara		24.00		24.00
21	Shihor	Bhavnagar		45.00	45.00	45.00
22	Halol	Panchmahal		45.00		90.00
23	Mangrol	Junagadh		25.00	20.00	45.00
24	Jasdan	Rajkot		25.00	20.00	45.00
25	Lunawada	Panchmahal		25.00	20.00	45.00
26	Rajula	Amreli		25.00	20.00	45.00
27	Dhari	Amreli		25.00	19.00	44.00
28	Gadhada	Bhavnagar		25.00	20.00	45.00
29	Kalol	Pachmahal		10.00	11.00	21.00
30	Jamjodhpur	Jamnagar		25.00	20.00	45.00
31	Salaya	Jamnagar		15.00	9.00	24.00
32	Tharad	Banskantha		15.00	9.00	24.00
33	Talaja	Junagadh		15.00	9.00	24.00
34	Devgadhbaria	Dahod		10.00	12.00	22.00
35	Kutiana	Porbandar		15.00	9.00	24.00
36	Khadbrahma	Sabarkantha		15.00	8.75	23.75
37	Dharampur	Valsad		15.00	9.00	24.00
38	Chanasma	Patna		15.00	9.00	24.00
39	Talod	Sabarkantha		15.00	9.00	24.00
40	Una	Junagadh			60.00	60.00
41	Umreth	Anand			60.00	60.00
42	Dholka	Ahmedabad			62.40	62.40
43	Dhrangadhra	Surendranagar			102.00	102.00
44	Rajpipla	Narmada			45.00	45.00
45	Vyara	Surat			45.00	45.00
46	Radhanpur	Patan			45.00	45.00
47	Manavdar	Junagadh			40.85	40.85
48	Halvad	Surendernagar			4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	Ranavav	Probandar			4.00	4.00
50	Karjan	Vadodara			4.00	4.00
51	Jafrabad	Amreli			4.00	4.00
52	Harij	Patan			4.00	4.00
53	Lathi	Amreli			4.00	4.00
54	Chalala	Amreli			4.00	4.00
55	Songadh	Surat			4.00	4.00
56	Adhityana	Porbandar			4.00	4.00
57	Bantva	Junagadh			4.00	4.00
58	Navsari	Navasari			4.00	4.00
	TOTAL		200.60	845.75	1090.00	2136.35
KARNATAKA						
59	Shimoga	Shimoga	73.73	0.00	0.00	73.73
60	Hoskote	Bangalore Rural	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
61	Gundlupet	Mysore	0.00	72.50	0.00	72.50
62	Chamarajnagar	chamarajnagar	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
63	Navalgund	Dharwad	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
64	Manvi	Raichur	0.00	0.00	49.01	49.01
65	Davanagere	Davanagere	0.00	0.00	140.00	140.00
66	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	0.00	0.00	156.96	156.96
67	Athani	Belgaum	0.00	0.00	31.50	31.50
68	Birur	Chikmagalur	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00
69	Devanahalli	Bangalore Rural	0.00	0.00	27.49	27.49
70	Kerur	Bagalkote	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
71	Indi	Bijapur	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
72	Tumkur	Tumkur	55.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
73	Konnur	Belgaum	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
74	Khanapur	Belgaum	19.00	0.00	0.00	19.00
75	Yadgiri	Gulbarga	35.50	0.00	0.00	35.50
76	Arakalgud	Hassan	8.50	0.00	0.00	8.50
77	Mahalingapur	Bagalkote	38.00	0.00	39.33	77.33
78	Mulgund	Gadag	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
79	Bhalki	Bidar	43.70	0.00	0.00	43.70
80	Chittaguppa	Bidar	23.17	0.00	0.00	23.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Anekal	Bangalore Rural	32.62	0.00	0.00	32.62
82	Nelamangala	Bangalore Rural	16.80	0.00	0.00	16.80
83	Haliyala	Uttar Kannada	19.80	0.00	0.00	19.80
84	Channaraya Patna	Hassan	30.51	0.00	0.00	31.51
85	Bantwala	Dakshina Kannada	25.98	0.00	0.00	25.98
86	Alnavar	Dharwad	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
87	Annigeri	Dharwad	45.00	0.00	0.00	45.00
88	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	14.32	0.00	0.00	14.32
89	Bellary	Bellary	52.98	0.00	52.98	105.96
90.	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	68.64	0.00	0.00	68.64
91.	Humnabad	Bidar	10.00	0.00	35.00	45.00
92.	Kanakpura	Bangalore Rural	0.00	28.36	0.00	28.36
93.	Mudabidre	Dakshina Kannada	0.00	36.75	0.00	36.75
94.	Naragunda	Gadag	0.00	38.67	0.00	38.67
95.	Kunigal	Tumkur	0.00	25.25	0.00	25.25
96.	Tiptur	Tumkur	0.00	18.16	0.00	18.16
97.	Gubbi	Tumkur	0.00	16.32	0.00	16.32
98.	Raibag	Belgaum	0.00	24.00	24.00	48.00
99.	Gokak	Belgaum	0.00	52.00	0.00	52.00
100.	Turuvekere	Tumkur	0.00	17.16	0.00	17.16
101.	Kuduchi	Belgaum	0.00	24.00	24.00	48.00
102.	Molakalmuru	Chitradurga	0.00	17.28	0.00	17.28
103.	Basavana-Bagewadi	Bijapur	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
104.	Mudhol	Bagalkote	0.00	42.82	0.00	42.82
105.	Sringeri	Chikmagalur	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
106.	Sagara	Shimoga	0.00	36.61	0.00	36.61
107.	Belur	Hassan	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
108.	Tarikere	Chikmagalur	0.00	32.38	0.00	32.38
109.	Koppa	Chikmagalur	0.00	13.99	0.00	13.99
110.	Chikanayakana Halli	Tumku	0.00	28.80	0.00	28.80
111.	Sirugupa	Bellary	0.00	19.18	0.00	19.18
112.	Jog Kargal	Shimoga	0.00	20.19	0.00	20.19
113.	Kamalapura	Bellary	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
114.	Ramadurga	Belgaum	0.00	27.62	0.00	27.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
115.	Thirthahalli	Shimoga	0.00	17.70	0.00	17.70
116.	Sulya	Dakshina Kannada	0.00	17.66	0.00	17.66
117.	Narasimharajapura	Chikmagalur	0.00	17.84	0.00	17.84
118.	Tekkalakote	Bellary	0.00	20.40	0.00	20.40
119.	Madikeri	Kodagu	0.00	34.08	0.00	34.08
120.	Soraba	Shimoga	0.00	13.20	0.00	13.20
121.	Jewargi	Gulbarga	0.00	0.00	18.91	18.91
122.	Sindhagi	Bijapur	0.00	0.00	23.30	23.30
123.	Talikote	Bijapur	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
124.	Chittapura	Gulbarga	0.00	0.00	22.30	22.30
125.	Hunagunda	Bagalkote	0.00	0.00	24.0	24.00
126.	Honnavara	Uttar Kannada	0.00	0.00	15.50	15.50
127.	Basava Kalyana	Bidar	0.00	0.00	33.23	33.23
128.	Terdal	Bagalkote	0.00	0.00	17.63	17.63
129.	Yellapura	Uttar Kannada	0.00	0.00	11.53	11.53
130.	Honnali	Davangere	0.00	0.00	56.48	56.48
131.	Honnali	Davangere	0.00	0.00	21.84	21.84
132.	Chikballapur	Kolar	0.00	0.00	49.54	49.54
133.	Rabkavi Banahatti	Bagalkotev	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00
134.	Ankola	Uttar Kannada	0.00	0.00	17.74	17.74
135.	Puttur	Dakshina Kannada	0.00	0.00	33.74	33.74
136.	Hoovina Hadagali	Bellary	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
137.	Srinivasapura	Kolar	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00
138.	Robert Sonpet	Kolar	0.00	0.00	105.00	105.00
139.	Haveri	Haveri	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73
140.	Agepalli	Kolar	0.00	0.00	15.0	15.00
141.	Kumta	Uttar Kannada	0.00	0.00	39.32	39.32
142.	Gangavathi	Koppal	0.00	0.00	51.26	51.26
143.	Shirahatti	Gadag	0.00	0.00	18.77	18.77
144.	Madhugiri	Tumkur	0.00	0.00	28.65	28.65
145.	Krishnarajpet	Mandya	0.00	0.00	14.32	14.43
146	Sadalaga	Belgaum	0.00	0.00	12.24	12.24
147.	Chikkodi	Belgaum	0.00	0.00	25.59	25.59
148.	Bhadravathi	Shimoga	0.00	0.00	34.50	34.50
	TOTAL		700.25	889.92	1578.38	3168.55

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

State: GUJARAT

A Projects Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Central Share	Funds Released By G.O.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lalpur	Jamnagar	July, 2002	15.14	664.47
2	Padadhari	Rajkot	July, 2002	85.43	(2002-2003)
3	Chotila	Surendranagar	August, 2002	40.92	918.08
4	Ranpur	Ahemadabad	August, 2002	21.99	(2003-2004)
5	Mandal	Ahemadabad	August, 2002	38.69	867.83
6	Waghai	Dangs	Sept., 2002	27.32	(2004-2005)
7	Bodeli	Vadodara	Sept., 2002	29.69	
8	Harij	Patan	Oct., 2002	46.52	
9	Chanasma	Patan	Oct., 2002	39.84	
10	Delvada	Junagarh	January, 2003	62.07	
11	Ambaji	Banaskantha	January, 2003	197.91	
12	Kanodar	Banaskantha	January, 2003	70.10	
13	Chhapi	Banaskantha	January, 2003	53.30	
14	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	January, 2003	22.14	
15	Jetalsar	Rajkot	January, 2003	22.44	
16	Digvijaygram	Jamnagar	January, 2003	59.36	
17	Sikka	jamnagar	January, 2003	98.02	
18	Vartej	Bhavnagar	January, 2003	33.05	
19	Shivrajpur	Panchmahal	January, 2003	18.54	
20	Songadh	Bhavnagar	January, 2003	20.42	
21	Singarva	Ahemadabad	February, 2003	51.85	
22	Talala	Junagadh	February, 2003	99.61	
23	Nandej	Ahemadabad	Dec., 2003	34.93	
24	Vaso	Kheda	January, 2004	51.86	
25	Kathlal	Kheda	January, 2004	49.43	
26	Pali	Kheda	January, 2004	89.18	
27	Malpur	Sabarkantha	December, 2004	39.57	
28	Katpar	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	29.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Jafrabad	Amreli	December, 2004	251.99	
30	Vansada	navsari	December, 2004	63.38	
31	Saribujrang	Navsari	December, 2004	27.73	
32	Pavijetpur	Vadodara	December, 2004	34.40	
33	Umrala	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	26.71	
34	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	257.84	
35	Meghraj	Sabarkantha	December, 2004	73.32	
36	Devsar	Navsari	December, 2004	63.10	
37	Umargam	Valsad	December, 2004	15.60	
38	Mahuvar	Navsari	December, 2004	33.33	
39	Lakhtar	Surendranagar	December, 2004	55.00	
40	Patdi	Surendranagar	January, 2005	145.62	
41	Talaja	Bhavnagar	January, 2005	118.21	
42	Tharad	Banaskantha	January, 2005	61.50	
43	Kharagoda	Surendranagar	January, 2005	103.19	
44	Becharaji	Mehsana	January, 2005	79.10	
45	Tankara	Rajkot	February, 2005	30.95	

State: KARNATAKA

A. Projects Sanctioned *(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Central Share	Funds Released By G.O.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pavagada	Tumkur	Dec., 2002	436.46	1055.35
2	Gudibande	Kolar	Dec., 2002	299.17	(2002-2003)
3	Mudgal	Raichur	Dec., 2002	338.53	1119.84
4	Yellapur	Uttar Kannad	Jan., 2003	490.84	(2003-2004)
5	Jagalur	Davanagere	Nov., 2003	443.48	1060.73
6	Holalkere	Chitradurga	Dec., 2003	231.23	(2004-2005)
7	Naregal	Gadag	Aug., 2004	55.85	
8	Pandavapura	Mandya	Aug., 2004	98.43	
9	Shiralakoppa	Shimoga	Aug., 2004	296.35	
10	N.R. Pura	Chikamanglur	Dec., 2004	254.42	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Yelandur	Chamarajanagar	Dec., 2004	115.44	
12	Chittapur	Gulbarga	Dec., 2004	354.30	
13	Somwarapet	Coorg	Dec., 2004	91.92	
14	Aurad	Bidar	Jan., 2005	120.24	
15	Koratagere	Tumkur	Feb., 2005	581.43	
16	Sakleshpura	Hassan	Feb., 2005	350.49	

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA CITIES

State: KARNATAKA

A. Projects Sanctioned *(Rs. in Lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of City	Year	Funds Released By G.O.I.
1	2	3	4
1	Bangalore	2002-03	2,174.000
		2003-04	3,422.998
		2004-05	5,275.328

National Urban Renewal Mission

2084. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a note suggesting an aggregate Rs. 60,000 crores Central outlay for the National Urban Renewal Mission till the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether his Ministry has proposed the reforms linked eligibility criteria for selection of the projects under the mission;

(c) if so, whether under the mission the States would have to reform their policies on taxation of property, accounting system etc. to make themselves eligible for the funds and whether his Ministry has proposed the States to bear 25 per cent cost of urban renewal; and

(d) if so, the number of the States that have agreed to bear its cost and by when it is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) alongwith two omnibus schemes *viz.* Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched by the Government on 03.12.2005 with a combined Central outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore over a period of seven years beginning from 2005-06.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments/ULBs/Para-statal agencies will have to implement identified reforms which include reforms of policies on taxation of property, accounting system etc. in order to avail Central assistance under the Mission. As per the guidelines of the JNNURM, the States alongwith Urban Local Bodies/Para-Statal agencies will be required to bear 10% to 65% of the project cost depending upon the nature of project, population of the city and topographical location of the city.

(d) The Mission has already been launched. So far no State has come forward with proposal for seeking Central assistance under the Mission in accordance with its guidelines after its launch.

Financial assistance for development of cities in Tamil Nadu

2085. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to release financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for development of big cities in the State like Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore etc.

(b) if so, by when this account is likely to be released to the State; and

(c) the time limit specified for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Government has recently launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provided financial assistance for development of select cities which includes Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore from Tamil Nadu. Two more omnibus schemes *viz.*, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have also been launched simultaneously to provide financial assistance for development of cities other than those covered under the Mission including Trichy.

(b) The amount will be released after receipt of proposals, complete in all respects, from the State Governments and their appraisal/sanction by this Ministry.

(c) Duration of the Mission, UIDSSMT and IHSDP would be seven years beginning from 2005-06.

Narela sub-city project

2086. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be further delay to start Narela sub-city project;

(b) how many acres of land is being acquired for the purpose and in how many phases; and

(c) by when the acquisition proceedings are likely to be initiated for each phase?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the Narela Sub-City Project has already been started. Development of the Sub-City shall be in four Phases, and 6337.47 acres of land has been acquired so far. Land for Phase I has been notified under Sections 4 and 6 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 while land for phase II has already been awarded and possession taken over by DDA. Notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for land under Phase III & IV has not been issued.

Urban infrastructure schemes in Uttaranchal

2087. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to include some cities under the Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for beautification and renovations in Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Government has recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for select cities and two omnibus schemes, *viz.* Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for

Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to provide reform linked Central assistance for development of cities and towns including those in Uttaranchal.

Three cities of Uttaranchal, namely Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital have been included in the list of cities under JNNURM. Rest of the cities and towns of Uttaranchal would be eligible for Central assistance under UIDSSMT and IHSDP as per the guidelines of the schemes.

(c) JNNURM, UIDSSMT and IHSDP schemes envisage a Central outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore to be provided over a period of 7 years. No State-wise allocation has been made at present.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

†2088. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government flats in Delhi, location-wise;

(b) whether all the Central Government employees residing in Delhi have been provided with the flats;

(c) if so, the details of the allotted flats, type-wise; and

(d) by when it is proposed to allot flats to the employees in waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) A statement showing the details is enclosed*(See below)*.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Wait listed employees are allotted flats as per their turn or depending on availability which is increased from time to time.

Statement

Details of quarters showing locality-wise status

	Locality	Housing Stock
1	Ahilya Bai Road	1
2	Akbar Road	15
3	Albert Square	315
4	Ali Ganj	530

†*Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.*

	Locality	Housing Stock
5	Andrews Ganj	1225
6	Andrews Ganj Extension	251
7	Aram Bagh	1506
8	Ashoka Road	17
9	Asia House	131
10	Asian Games Village	123
11	Atul Grove Road	2
12	Aurangzeb Road	3
13	B.R. Mehta (Curzon) Lane	2
14	Baba Kharak Singh Marg	384
15	Babar Place	24
16	Bapa Nagar	106
17	Ber Sarai	1
18	Bhagwan Das Road	2
19	Bharti Nagar	86
20	Bungalow Road	1
21	Canning Lane	8
22	Chanakya Puri	194
23	Chitra Gupta Road	115
24	Circular Road	6
25	Clive Square	1
26	College Road	15
27	Coppernicus (Lytton) Lane	3
28	Cornwallis Road	15
29	Curzon Road	433
30	D.I.Z. Area	2921
31	Dev Nagar	211
32	Dr. H. C. Mathur Lane	4
33	Dr. Bishambar Das Marg	2

	Locality	Housing Stock
34	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road	5
35	Dupleix Road	2
36	Feroz Shah Road	1
37	Foch Square	24
38	Greater Kailash	5
39	Gulabi Bagh	5
40	Gulmohar Park	1
41	Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road	6
42	Hanuman Road	189
43	Hari Nagar	1
44	Hudco Place	84
45	Hudco Place Extension	514
46	Humayun Road	15
47	Janpath	7
48	Jantar Mantar Road	1
49	Jawahar Market	4
50	Jawaharlal Nehru Marg	11
51	Jor Bagh Nursery	6
52	Kaka Nagar	120
53	Kali Bari Marg	1053
54	Kalibari Apartments	59
55	Kar Kar Dooma	1
56	Kasturba Nagar	2425
57	Kidwai Nagar (East)	2357
58	Kidwai Nagar (West)	177
59	Kotla Lane	2
60	Krishna Menon Marg	6
61	Kushak Road	4
62	Lancer Road	433

	Locality	Housing Stock
63	Laxmi Bai Nagar	1861
64	Lodi Colony	1774
65	Lodi Estate	38
66	Lodi Garden	10
67	Lodi Road Complex	2099
68	Lucknow Road	5
69	M.b. Road	8359
70	Mahabat Khan Road	32
71	Mahadev Road	8
72	Maharaja Lal Lane	1
73	Mall Road	8
74	Mandir Marg	265
75	Market Road	8
76	Mathura Road	3
77	Maulana Azad Road	1
78	Maya Puri Press Colony	2
79	Mayur Vihar	2
80	Meena Bagh	9
81	Metcalfe House	5
82	Minto Road (M S Flats)	55
83	Minto Road (Old)	97
84	Minto Road Area	785
85	Mirdard Road	5
86	Model Town	2
87	Mohammed Pur	321
88	Moti Bagh	1254
89	Moti Lal Nehru Marg	4
90	Moti Lal Nehru Place	2
91	Motia Khan	5

	Locality	Housing Stock
92	Munirka	3
93	Nanak Pura	1915
94	Narela (Police Colony)	2
95	Nauroji Nagar	598
96	Netaji Nagar	2740
97	New Minto Road Hostel	178
98	New Prem Nagar	129
99	Nimri Colony	1
100	North Avenue	4
101	North West Moti Bagh	356
102	P S Krishna Nagar	1
103	Panchkuian Road	784
104	Pandara Park	61
105	Pandara Road	501
106	Park Lane	2
107	Park Street	5
108	Paschim Vihar	2
109	Peshwa Road	63
110	Pragati Vihar	717
111	Prem Nagar	467
112	Press Block	8
113	Press Lane	4
114	Prithviraj Road	3
115	Probyn Road	64
116	Pt. Pant Marg	4
117	Purana Quila Road	5
118	Pushpa Vihar	1
119	R.K. Puram	11258
120	Rabindra Nagar	95

	Locality	Housing Stock
121	Race Course Road	6
122	Raisina Road	3
123	Rajaji Marg	5
124	Rajouri Garden	226
125	Rajpur Road	11
126	Rohini	6
127	Rouse Avenue	28
128	Sadiq Nagar	1585
129	Safdarjang Lane	7
130	Safdarjang Road	10
131	Safdarjung Airport Lane	1
132	Safdarjung Enclave	1
133	Safdarjung Develop Area	1
134	Saket	1
135	Sardar Patel Marg	62
136	Sarojini Nagar	3049
137	Seelam Pur	1
138	Shahjahan Road	99
139	Shayama Prasad Marg	1
140	Shrinivas Puri	1287
141	Sidhartha Extension	1
142	South Avenue Lane	3
143	Sri Ram Road	2
144	Sujan Singh Park	21
145	Sunehri Bagh Road	4
146	Tagore Road	97
147	Talkatora Lane	3
148	Talkatora Road	5
149	Tansen Marg	24

	Locality	Housing Stock
150	Teen Murti Lane	8
151	Teen Murti Marg	8
152	Tees January Marg	1
153	Telegraph Lane	11
154	Thyagaraja Marg	3
155	Tilak Lane	29
156	Tilak Marg	50
157	Timarpur	1908
158	Todar Mal Square	15
159	Todarmal Road	9
160	Tughlak Cresent	3
161	Tughlak Lane	5
162	Tughlak Road	9
163	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	135
164	Vasant Vihar	692
165	Vikas Puri	1
166	Vinay Marg	110
167	Wilingdon Crescent	14
168	Windsor Place	4
	TOTAL STOCK	63327

Modification in Government quarters

†2089. SHRI FAQIR CHAND MULLANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 791 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st August, 2005 and state:

(a) the reasons for not extending the facilities like tiles and kota stone free of cost in the Government quarters already occupied when the same are being provided in the vacant and newly constructed Government quarters;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for this discriminatory and faulty policy;

(c) if so, the new policy to be adopted by Government for providing identical facilities in all types of flats; and

(d) by when an appropriate action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Fixing of tiles and kota stone in Government quarters is a time consuming and expensive task. It is, therefore, taken up in quarters that have been vacated. This allows workers unhindered access to the work. Limited financial resources restrict the number of upgradation projects that can be taken up at any given time. Improving the living conditions in the various quarters in a category-wise uniformity is an on-going principle of Government.

Development of cities of pilgrimage

†2090. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any specific scheme for development of the cities renowned for various places of pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to formulate any such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) As far as Ministry of Urban Development is concerned, there is no specific scheme for development of the cities renowned for various places of pilgrimage. However, this Ministry has launched 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission' on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission initially proposes to provide reformed linked central assistance for development of infrastructure in 63 select cities, whch have a population of more than one million and all the State capitals and 9 other cities of religious/historic and touristic importance. These cities are Ujjain, Bodh Gaya, Puri, Hardwar, Mathura, Nanded, Ajmer-Pushkar, Mysore and Nainital.

(c) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Task Force on rehabilitation colonies

2091. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of finalization of the report of the Task Force on rehabilitation colonies constituted by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi in 2002;

(b) the details of the recommendations regarding enhanced FAR, additional dwelling units etc. being considered to tackle the problems being faced by the residents of these colonies; and

(c) in case the report has not been finalized so far the specific reasons for delay in finalization of the report despite a gap of more than two years and by when the report is likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that the Task Force set up by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has discussed the related issues in a number of meetings and has also surveyed some colonies primarily to assess the extent of encroachment. The Task Force is in the process of finalization of the report. The complex nature of the issues involved and the possible implication of the unauthorized constructions on the services and other common facilities in these colonies and the safety aspects requires time for detailed examination. Hence, it is difficult to indicate a definite time frame for submission of the report.

Development of capital complex at Agartala

2092. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal from the State Government of Tripura for development of a capital complex at Agartala;

(b) if so, the details of the domestic and external help extended in this regard; and

(c) the financial assistances granted to develop other important towns of the State?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sewage and Sanitation projects in Orissa

2093. SHRI B. J. PANDA:
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has made a statement that the Centre would launch sanitation and sewage projects in four cities in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the outlay involved in the project;

(c) whether it is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored project; and

(d) the time-frame within which the project would be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such statement that Centre would launch sanitation and sewage projects in four cities in Orissa;

(b) to (d) However, the Government of Orissa has forwarded modified project proposals seeking Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) loan assistance in respect of the following cities:

Name of the city	Population as per 2001 census	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)
Bhubaneswar	6437302	427.00
Cuttack	535139	341.00
Sambalpur	219749	298.00
Berhampur	289724	147.00

The aforesaid projects were recommended by this Ministry to DEA for inclusion in JBIC rolling plan 2006-07 which have been further recommended by DEA to JBIC. Time frame will be decided only after selection of the project by JBIC.

Additional construction in rehabilitation colonies

2094. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/MCD have conducted any survey to assess the existing additional dwelling units (third floors) in residential plots of various sizes in various rehabilitation colonies like Lajpat Nagar, Rajinder Nagar etc. of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that lakhs of such units exist all over Delhi and no policy has been formulated by Government for their regularization;

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to regularize such dwelling units; and

(e) the provisions being incorporated in the new Master Plan for their regularization especially by allowing enhanced FAR and vertical construction norms?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that Lt. Governor of Delhi constituted a Task Force in April, 2002 to look into various problems of the Rehabilitation Colonies including the issue of additional construction and available infrastructure.

During the proceedings of the Task Force, some colonies like Lajpat Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Malviya Nagar and Vinoba Puri were surveyed primarily to assess the extent of encroachment.

(e) The Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 proposes maximum of three dwelling units on plots of 100 to 250 sqr. mtr. sizes with Ground Coverage: 66.66%, FAR: 200 and Height: 12.5 Mtrs. The objections; suggestions to the draft MPD-2001 have been taken up by DDA for examination and further action for finalization as prescribed in the Delhi Development Act 1957.

Maintenance of parks by CPWD

†2095. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition of the parks under the control of Horticulture Department of CPWD is not good;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the departmental and administrative negligence and indifferent attitude condition of the parks in Sarojini Nagar particularly in 'B' Block is most pitiable and concerned officers are not paying any attention;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the facilities of benches etc. would be provided in these parks so that the residents can make the optimum use thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The conditions of the parks under the control of Horticulture Department of CPWD is good.

(b) The parks in Sarojini Nagar Government colony maintained by CPWD are in satisfactory condition.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Presently there is no proposal to provide benches in the parks maintained by CPWD.

Electricity fitting in Government quarters

†2096. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2800 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th August, 2005 and state:

(a) whether Government are providing the facilities of electricity fittings etc. in such quarters also where the allottees are already living and have asked for it;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these facilities are being provided in Type-III quarters in Sarojini Nagar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when these facilities would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Development of Mumbai and Lucknow

†2097. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the schemes for developing Mumbai and Lucknow on the lines of Shanghai and Munich respectively, if so, by when;

(b) the present status of the National Urban Renewal Mission and schemes formulated for providing infrastructure facilities in small and medium cities; and

(c) by when the above schemes would be implemented?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Since the inception of Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities" (in 1993-94), the Ministry has been providing financial assistance to five mega cities including Mumbai. Recently, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provide Central assistance for development of select cities including Mumbai and Lucknow.

(b) and (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns have been launched by the Government on 3.12.2005.

Charitable hospitals

2098. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trusts and societies are allocated land and other infrastructure required for setting up of charitable hospitals at concessional rates for providing healthcare to the poor;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of corporate entities are taking over charitable hospitals to circumvent land lease terms and allotment;

(c) if so, the number of such charitable hospital taken over by corporate entities during the last three years in metropolitan cities;

(d) whether such acquired hospitals have become inaccessible for the poor; and

(e) if so, the measures contemplated to prevent acquisition for profiteering?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Land has been allotted by Land and Development Office (L&DO) in Delhi to registered societies/Trusts at pre-determined rates subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) also used to allot land for hospitals to registered societies at pre-determined rates subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions and availability of land. Since July, 2002, DDA has decided to dispose of hospital plots by way of public auction.

(b) to (e) On receipt of reports regarding taking over of Jessa Ram Hospital through Management Contract, Land & Development Office issued Notice to Jessa Ram Hospital seekign details. Reply received from the Hospital in response to that notice has been taken up for examination in consultation with Ministry of Law.

DDA has informed that in respect of ESCORT Heart and Research Institute which has been transformed from a charitable society to a private company, it has cancelled the allotment for violation of lease terms. DDA has further reported that it has taken up for examination other reported cases of management agreements/service contract.

A joint inspection team has been set up under the Directorate of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi with representatives from Land & Development Office (L&DO) and DDA for monitoring provisions of free treatment. The inspection team conducts inspection of the hospitals allotted land by L&DO and DDA to ensure compliance of terms of allotment.

Complaints received by CPWD

2099. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1890 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 2004 and state:

(a) whether all the written complaints regarding covering and flooring of balconies and also flooring of some area of ground floor adjoining the walls of some quarters of block number of 67 at Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar have since been attended to and all types of work completed satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when all the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) All the complaints registered with the CPWD Enquiry Office are being attended to regularly. Covering of balcony in 67-B has been completed. The floor adjoining wall of block 67 is in good condition and no complaint is pending in this regard.

Flooring of balcony of 67-F is likely to be completed by 10.12.2005.

Proposals submitted by Maharashtra

2100. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals, complete in all respects, been submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to his Ministry for obtaining loan from World Bank for various projects in the State:

(b) the details of each project and since when these are pending with Government; and

(c) the present position in respect of each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ADB loan for urban project in Kerala

2101. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought the permission to avail the ADB loans for the implementation of any urban projects through the corporations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether supervision of its implementation has been entrusted to the foreign agencies if any, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to constitute any consulting agency for implementation and supervision of the projects and if so, whether there is any proposal to appoint any foreign consulting agencies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Government of Kerala has requested for Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan for funding of Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project. The project is for urban infrastructure improvement, improved municipal service delivery, promotion of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the five municipal corporations of Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Trissur and Kozhikode). Components under urban infrastructure improvements are water supply, sewerage and sanitation, urban drainage, solid waste management and road & transport. Total size of the project is US $316 million (approx.) . The project will be implemented through municipal corporaton.

(b) and (c) Loan agreement entered into with ADB provides for appointment of consultants including foreign consulting agencies for supervision and implementation of the project. However, overall responsibility for supervision and implementation of the project lies with respective Municipal Corporation and Department of Urban Development, Government of Kerala. This is as per usual practice followed for all loan agreements with the ADB.

Plan to avert calamities and provision of civic amenities in cities

2102. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after heavy floods of Mumbai in July, 2005, Bangalore and Chennai in October, 2005 Government are considering an exhaustive plan to avert calamities for Metropolitan and big Urban cities;

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up by Government regarding the problems of drainage, housing, transport, water supply, fire and civil amenities of urbanised areas, big cities and metropolitan cities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had declared a Rs. 100 crore grant for Mumbai, specially for the slum areas; and

(d) if so, the present status of improvement of slum areas and providing civil amenities in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Though no exhaustive plan to avert calamities in Metropolitan and big urban cities is under consideration of this Ministry, the Government has recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing assistance for urban development of metropolitan and other selected cities. The Mission will address the problem of drainage as well as housing, transport, water supply and other civil amenities.

(c) and (d) In January, 2004 the then Prime Minister had announced Rs. 500 crore aid to Government of Maharashtra for development of Dharavi in Mumbai. The Government of Maharashtra had forwarded a project proposal in December, 2003 for construction of approximately 71,000 houses alongwith infrastructure, for rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Dharavi, at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,000 crore. The same was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission, and some clarifications were sought from the State Government. No funds were released to the State Government against the said project. In the meantime, the Planning Commission has undertaken an exercise for rationalization/review of the plan schemes, wherein, the scheme of 'Resettlement of Slums in Dharavi", has been discontinued and no provision for the scheme has been kept for the year 2005-06.

However, Central assistance for improvement of slum area of Mumbai and providing civil amenities in those areas under JNNURM will be provided as per guidelines.

Mass Rapid Transit System in Mumbai

2103. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI R.S. GAVAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has taken a decision to implement Mass Rapid Transit System along Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor in Mumbai with public private participation with the estimated cost of Rs. 1500 crores;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded the proposal to the Union Government to provide 15 per cent of equity and 50 per cent of viability gap funding and extend all necessary concessions for customs and excise duty on lines of Delhi Metro;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if so, Government response thereto, by indicating the latest stage where the matter stand; and

(e) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra proposes to construct Mass Rapid Transit System on the Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor (15.0 km) on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 crore (April '03 prices).

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken a bidding process to identify a private promoter. No firm proposal of the extent of funds required has been received by the Central Government, as this would depend on the outcome of the bidding process;

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Implementation of VAMBAY Scheme in Maharashtra

2104. SHRI VED PRAKASH P. GOYAL:
SHRI R.S. GAVAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the VAMBAY scheme Central assistance of

Rs. 100 crore per year is payable to the State Government if so, the amount claimed by Maharashtra Government, since its inception and the amount paid so far;

(b) the status of the sanction of 12,500 houses under VAMBAY scheme at Latur, Maharashtra;

(c) the schemes under VAMBAY pending with HUDCO for Government approval;

(d) how many of the above have been sanctioned and the cost thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not sanctioning the remaining schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a demand driven scheme and the State implementing agencies submit their project proposals through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for release of Central subsidy. The proposals, complete in all respects, received from HUDCO are considered by the Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. Details of Government of India (GoI) subsidy requested by the State of Maharashtra and released are as follow:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	GoI subsidy requested by Maharashtra	GoI subsidy released
2001-02	1198.00	1198.000
2002-03	845.600	845.600
2003-04	5288.467	5286.467
2004-05	16617.068	13244.988
2005-06	#	1147.64

(b) Status of the schemes in Latur, Maharashtra is as under:—

During the current year (2005-06) the State has requested for GoI subsidy of Rs. 1190.30 Lakh (Rs. 241.50 Lakh in already approved schemes and Rs. 949.80 Lakh in fresh schemes). Also in-principle approval was requested for GoI subsidy of Rs. 3431.35 Lakh in fresh schemes. Since the inception of the scheme in 2001-02 and upto 30.11.2005 out of a tentative GoI subsidy allocation of Rs. 18998.55 Lakh, an amount of Rs. 21722.675 Lakh has been released to the State of Maharashtra for construction of 74302 dwelling units and 25931 toilet seats.

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	GoI subsidy requested (Rs. in Lakhs)	GoI subsidy released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Number of Dwelling units covered
1.	VAMBAY scheme (No. 18266) in Latur and Udgir of Aurangabad region of Maharashtra	639.80	639.80	3199
2.	VAMBAY scheme (No. 18502) in Parli Vaijanath and Beed towns of District Latur in Aurangabad region of Maharashtra	150.80	150.80	244
3.	VAMBAY scheme (No.18637) for construction of 12227 dwelling units at Latur of Aurangabad region of Maharashtra	2445.40	1031.64*	5158

*The proposal for release of remaining GoI is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) Details of the present position of project proposals are given in Statement.

Statement

details of present position of Project proposals

Sl. No.	State	Agency	No. of Units		GoI Subsidy Requested (Rs. in Lakhs)			
			DU	TS	DU	TS	Total (6+7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. 1 Schemes in which 50% of the recommended subsidy was released by the CSC *vide* Ministry's Order dated 15.6.2005								
1	Andhra Pradesh	APSHC	2344	0	585.980	0.000	585.980	
2	Andhra Pradesh	APSHC	1475	0	295.000	0.000	295.000	These project proposals are under consideration of the Government
3	Jammu & Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir	75	0	16.765	0.000	16.675	
4	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar DA	702	0	157.950	0.000	157.950	
5	Karnataka	KSCB	2534	0	555.780	0.000	555.780	
6	Karnataka	KSCB	1496	0	338.000	0.000	338.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Madhya Pradesh	Indore DA	100	0	25.000	0.000	25.000	
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore DA	100	0	25.000	0.000	25.000	
9	Maharashtra	MHADA	301	0	60.200	0.000	60.200	
10	Maharashtra	MHADA	439	0	87.800	0.000	87.800	
11	Maharashtra	MHADA	7069	0	1413.760	0.000	1413.760	
12	Nagaland	Suda	120	0	27.000	0.000	27.000	
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur MC	68	0	16.870	0.000	16.870	
14	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB	552	0	165.600	0.000	165.600	
15	West Bengal	SUDA	218	0	65.590	0.000	65.590	
16	West Bengal	SUDA	40	0	3.950	0.000	3.950	
17	West Bengal	SUDA	74	0	14.900	0.000	14.900	
18	West Bengal	SJDA	75	0	15.000	0.000	15.000	
19	West Bengal	KMDA	307	0	91.990	0.000	91.990	
20	Maharashtra	MHADA	0	3314	0.000	662.700	662.700	
	TOTAL of A.1		18089	3314	3962.135	662.700	4624.835	
A.2 Release in already approved schemes								
21	Tamil Nadu	TNCHF	2000	0	400.000	0.000	400.000	These project proposals are under consideration of the Government
22	Maharashtra	MHADA	435	0	130.500	0.000	130.500	
23	Maharashtra	MHADA	555	0	111.000	0.000	111.000	
24	Manipur	MUDA	253	0	56.925	0.000	56.925	
25	West Bengal	SUDA	20	0	4.400	0.000	4.400	
26	Tamil Nadu	TNSCE	1900	0	380.000	0.000	380.000	
27	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB	211	0	63.000	0.000	63.000	
28	Jharkhand	UDD,Goj	2450	0	490.000	0.000	490.40	
	TOTAL OF A.2		7824	0	1635.425	0.000	1635.425	
29	Maharashtra	MHADA	1292	0	323.000	0.000	323.000	These project proposals are under consideration of the Government
30	Maharashtra	MHADA	1120	0	224.000	0.000	224.000	
31	Maharashtra	MHADA	1079	0	215.800	0.000	215.800	
32	Maharashtra	MHADA	0	300	0.000	60.000	60.000	
33	Maharashtra	MHADA	335	0	67.000	0.000	67.000	
34	Maharashtra	MHADA	300	0	60.000	0.000	60.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35	Andhra Pradesh	APSHC	20726	0	4504.600	0.000	4504.600	
36	Andhra Pradesh	APSHC	10038	0	2344.000	0.000	2344.000	
37	Andhra Pradesh	APSHC	1953	0	560.100	0.000	560.100	
38	West Bengal	SUDA	278	0	42.300	0.000	42.300	
39	Bihar	NP Begusarai	37	0	7.400	0.000	7.400	
	TOTAL OF B:		37158	300	8348.200	60.000	8408.200	
	TOTAL OF (A1+A2+B)		63071	3614	13945.760	722.700	14668.460	

Sl. No.	State	Agency	No. of Units		GoI Subsidy Requested (Rs. in Lakhs)			Status of the Project Proposals
			DU	TS	DU	TS	Total (6+7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	Gujarat	Navsari NP	484	0	96.80	0.00	96.80	These project proposals are under consideration of the Government
41	Maharashtra	MHADA	351	0	70.20	0.00	70.20	
42	Maharashtra	MHADA	1192	180	238.40	36.00	274.40	
43	Maharashtra	MHADA	680	0	136.00	0.00	136.00	
44	Maharashtra	MHADA	462	80	92.40	16.00	108.40	
45	Maharashtra	MHADA	1464	200	292.80	40.00	332.80	
46	Maharashtra	MHADA	371	40	74.20	8.00	82.20	
47	Maharashtra	MHADA	493	160	98.60	32.00	130.60	
48	Maharashtra	MHADA	9187	0	2296.75	0.00	2296.75	
49	Rajasthan	Jaipur MC	10000	0	2500.00	0.00	2500.00	
50	Madhya Pradesh	SUDA	800	0	200.00	0.00	200.00	
51	Madhya Pradesh	SUDA	374	0	93.50	0.00	93.50	
52	West Bengal	SUDA	170	0	30.20	0.00	30.20	
	TOTAL		26028	660	6219.85	132.00	6351.85	

National Housing and Habitat Policy

2105. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are in the process of finalizing the National Housing and Habitat Policy, with a special emphasis on role of housing cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of any other steps being contemplated by Government to improve efficiency and competitiveness of housing cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A new National Housing and Habitat Policy is not yet finalized.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, the questions do not arise.

Enhancement of cost ceiling under VAMBAY

2106. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to enhance the cost ceiling for dwelling units under VAMBAY scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Government had decided to subsume the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in a new scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Under the IHSDP, the ceiling cost of a dwelling unit in Rs. 80,000/-. For special category/hill States and difficult/far flung areas, 12.5% additionality is permissible over and above the prescribed ceiling cost per dwelling unit.

Unemployed youths in Madhya Pradesh

2107. SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the number of unemployed youths in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh and the steps taken to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): As reported by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the number of job seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with the Employment Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh, as on December 2004, was 20.3 lakh. Around 45% of the job-seekers are from urban areas.

In so far as Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is concerned, it is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis including Madhya Pradesh, to provide the employment opportunities to the urban poor living below the poverty line. The scheme of SJSRY strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets.

Since the inception of the scheme on 1.12.1997 cumulatively, as reported upto 30.9.2005, number of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises is 1,00,102 in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 63,794 urban poor have been provided skill training under SJSRY.

Survey of urban slums in Karnataka

2108. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAND EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered the Registrar General to conduct a survey about urban slums in all towns with population above 20,000 in Karnataka to get primary data on actual number of living in the slums; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Slum Development being a State subject, State Governments take stock of slums in their respective States. However, an attempt was made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India (RGI) to collect data about slum population of the country, including Karnataka, in the cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 Census. RGI has already been entrusted with the work of identification of slum population of the country, including Karnataka, for all the cities/ towns having above 20,000 population.

Rise in realty sector

2109. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the realty sector was estimated at $ 12 billion and was stated to be growing at 30 per cent annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last year and the present year as on date;

(c) whether Government are proposing to institute a $ 1.5 billion fund for 60 cities to encourage the States to take up urban development reform measures like repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has informed that as per the information available from the National Accounts Statistics, 2005, the rate of growth of Real Estates Sector at (constant prices) was 6.8 per cent during 2003-04 over the previous years.

(c) and (d) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) alongwith two omnibus schemes *viz.* Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched by the Prime Minister on 03-12-2005 which provides for Rs. 50,000 crores Central Government outlay for a period of seven years beginning from 2005-06. The JNNURM will cover 63 cities comprising all those with population exceeding one million, State capitals and other cities of religious/historic and tourist importance. The Central assistance is lined to implementation of identified reforms by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies/para-statal agencies. "Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act" is one of the reform areas.

Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act

2110. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation/enforcement of the Employment of manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993, in the country, as a whole, with State-wise break up;

(b) the details of the instructions issued for strict enforcement of the said Act in the States;

(c) whether any Central Grants have been sanctioned for construction of flush latrines in the States under the said Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the performance status, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 19 States except Jammu & Kashmir and all UTs have adopted the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. Six States have informed that adoption of the Act is not required since the practice of manual scavenging is not prevalent there. Government of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have adopted their own Act for prohibition of manual scavenging. All States have been requested to enforce the Act in letter and spirit.

(c) and (d) Under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, subsidy is being given to the States for conversion of dry latrines into twin-pit water-borne flush latrines. State-wise information on subsidy sanctioned and units constructed under the scheme as on 31-10-2005 is in Statement.

Statement

State-wise status of subsidy sanctioned and No. of units constructed under ILCs Scheme since Inception (as on 31-10-2005)

(Rs. Lacs)

Sl No	State Name Subsidy	Subsidy Sanction	No. of Units Completed (Conversion+Constructed)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10139.06	545319
2	Bihar	106.75	0
3	Goa	0.00	32500
4	Haryana	2034.94	73590
5	J & K	343.73	4437
6	Karnataka	1119.98	59651
7	Kerala	69.93	13325
8	Madhya Pradesh	3142.78	253212
9	Maharashtra	2204.73	94422
10	Orissa	471.48	22841
11	Punjab	2241.27	176648
12	Rajasthan	5184.56	310097
13	Tamil Nadu	1713.51	96052
14	Uttar Pradesh	16850.02	172964
15	West Bengal	5017.42	176577
16	Chhattisgarh	456.29	11028

1	2	3	4
17.	Jharkhand	19.98	0
18.	Uttaranchal	633.77	7979
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	22.01	125
	TOTAL	51783.21	2060757
20.	Assam	1284.51	4711
21.	Manipur	259.05	7280
22.	Meghalaya	66.67	1671
23.	Tripura	235.14	3478
	GRAND TOTAL	53628.58	2077907

Loan sanctioned by HUDCO

2111. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in Rajasthan during the last three years, and 2005-06 till date, and

(b) the details of the amount spent for development of slums, housing for poors and construction of various roads and bridges during the same period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of the loans sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for various housing and urban infrastructure project in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years and 2005-06 are as under:—

(Rs.in crores)

Year	Housing	Urban Infrastructure	Total loan sanctioned
2002-03	—	530.00	530.00
2003-04	30.00	760.00	790.00
2004-05	98.64	—	98.64
2005-06 (upto 31.10.2005)	—	546.00	546.00

(b) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) does not spend directly but provides loan assistance to concerned State Govt. agencies on fulfilling certain stipulated conditions. However, the year-wise and scheme-wise details of sanction are given at Statement I and II.

Statement-I

Details of Housing Schemes sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan during last three years and current year (as on 31.10.2005)

(Rupees in crores)

Scheme No.	Agency	Scheme Name	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units
2002-2003 Nos. Scheme sanctioned					
2003-2004					
18003	UIT Jodhpur	Programme Loan for Dev. & Improvement at Jodhpur	27.26	15.00	0
18105	UIT Ajmer	Programme loan for Dev. & Improvement at Ajmer	23.15	15.00	0
18249	UIT Ajmer	Cons. of 500 DUS at Ajmer under VAMBAY	2.00	0.00	500
18292	UIT Bhilwara	Cons. of 200 EWS under VAMBAY at Bhilwara	0.80	0.00	200
18345	UIT Bhilwara	VAMBAY Demo Proj. in Bhilwara by Bhilwara UIT/BMTPC	0.40	0.00	100
2004-2005					
18476	Jaipur Development Authority	Cons. of Addl. 200 Houses under VAMBAY, Ph-II at Jaipur	10.00	0.00	2000
18546	UIT Jodhpur	LA for Vivek Vihar Scheme, Pali Rd. & Treatment Plant, Salawas	54.55	43.64	0
18602	Jaipur Municipal Corp.	EWS Resettlement & De. Scheme Vidhyanagar, Jaipur	90.82	55.00	10000
18641	Jaipur Municipal Corp.	VAMBAY Housing Scheme in Jaipur	1.68	0.00	335
2005-2006 No Scheme sanctioned so far					
		TOTAL :	210.86	128.64	13135

Statement-II

Scheme-wise sanctioned loan amount and released by HUDCO

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme No.	Sanction Date	Scheme Name	Agency Name	Scheme Type	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Loan Release	Time since last rls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE: RAJASTHAN									
1	17878	20/12/2002	Prog. loan to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	Power	500.00	5500.00	5500.00	C
2	17904	20/12/2002	Prog. loan to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Power	500.00	5500.00	5500.00	C
3	17905	20/12/2002	Prog. loan to Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	C
4	17906	20/12/2002	Prog. loan to Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	C
5	17907	20/12/2002	Prog. loan to Ajmer Vidyut Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	C
6	17934	28/02/2003	Prog. loan scheme for improvement of Infras. for Power Gen., Transmission & Distt. in Rajasthan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Power	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	C
7	17935	28/02/2003	Prog. loan scheme for Improvement of Infras. for Power Gen Transmission & Dist. in Rajasthan	Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd	Power	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	C
8	17936	28/02/2003	Prog. loan scheme for improvement Infras. for Power Gen. Transmission and Distt. in Rajasthan	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd	Power	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	17937	28/02/2003	Prog. loan scheme for Improvement & Infras. for Power Gen. Transmission & Distt. in Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	C
10	17938	28/02/2003	Prog. loan scheme for Improvement of Infras. for Power Gen. Transmission & Distt. in Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	C
11	18146	22/12/2003	Prog. loan for Imp. of Infras. for power Generation Trans. & Distt. in the State of Rajasthan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Power	81000.00	10000.00	10000.00	C
12	18147	22/12/2003	Prog. loan for Imp. of Infras. for power Generation Trans. & Distt. in the State of Rajasthan	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Power	61292.00	10000.00	10000.00	C
13	18148	22/12/2003	Prog. loan for Imp. of Infras. for power Generation Trans. & Distt. in the State of Rajasthan	Jaipur Rajya Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	22470.00	8000.00	6000.00	15 months
14	18150	22/12/2003	Prog. loan for Imp. of Infras. for power Generation Trans. & Distt. in the State of Rajasthan	Ajmer Rajya Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Power	35100.00	8000.00	6000.00	15 months
15	18278	16/03/2004	Bilaspur-Jaipur Water supply project	Public Health Engg. Dept. Govt. of Rajasthan	Water Supply	104198.00	40000.00	0.00	—
16	18758	21/10/2005	Various Infrastructure Dev. works in Bhilwara city	Nagar Parishad Bhilwara	Sewerage	6900.00	5200.00	0.00	—
17	18768	26/10/2005	Lignite based 1x125 MW Thermal Power Project at Jaipur	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Power	61800.00	49400.00	0.00	—
	STATE TOTAL:						425760.00	183600.00	85000.00

12.00 Noon

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHAIR

CONCERN OVER 'OPERATION DURYODHAN' TELECAST ON PRIVATE NEWS CHANNEL

डा॰ कुमकुम राय (बिहार): सर, मुम्बई के बिहारियों...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। कोई रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठ जाइए, पहले बैठ जाइए।

माननीय सदस्यगण, एक प्राइवेट टीवी चैनल पर आज ''ऑपरेशन दुर्योधन'' नाम से दिखाए गए कार्यक्रम के प्रसंग में जो प्रकरण देखने को मिले, उनसे मैं अत्यंत क्षुब्ध हूं। यह हम सभी के लिए एक बड़ी चिंता एवं दुख का विषय है। संसद प्रजातंत्र का मर्यादा स्तम्भ है। स्वयं संसद की मर्यादा अक्षुण्य रखने पर ही प्रजातंत्र सुरक्षित एवं मर्यादित रह सकेगा। टीवी चैनल पर दिखायी जा रही घटनाओं से हमारी संसद की मर्यादा एवं गरिमा पर आघात लगा है। सदन को गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा कि हम संसद की स्वच्छता एवं विश्वसनीयता को किस प्रकार बनाए रखें और यदि इसकी मर्यादा पर कोई आंच आती है तो उसे किस प्रकार प्रभावी रूप से रोका जाए। हमारा सदैव प्रयास रहा है कि संसद मर्यादा के उच्चतम आदर्शों का निर्वाह करे। इसी उद्देश्य से इस सदन में Ethics Committee गठित है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हमने एक आचार-संहिता भी अपनायी हुई है। आज की इस घटना के पूरे प्रकरण को मैंने Ethics Committee को सौंपने का निर्णय लिया है और इस कमेटी को निर्देशित किया है कि इस मसले पर तत्परता से विचार कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अपनी अनुशंसा सदन के विचारार्थ मुझे यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत करे।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I **Report and Accounts (2003-2004) of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi and related papers.**

II **Report and Accounts (2002-2003) of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre Kolkata and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2003-04 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3201/05]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons fo. the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2950/05]

I. Report and Accounts (2004-2005) of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2004-2005) of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi and related papers.

III Report and Accounts (2004-2005) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bar Council of India (BCI), New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, togetherwith the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. (Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3007/05]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, togetherwith the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3006/05]

III (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal for the year 2004-2005, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy. [Placed in Library *See* No. L.T. 3258/05]

I. Report and Accounts (2004-2005) of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida and related papers.

II. Accounts (2002-2003) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), Noida, for the year 2004-2005, togetherwith the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above company. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2980/05]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, togetherwith the Auditor's Report on the Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 3223/05]

I. Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts (2003-2004) of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education) Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal/2005 dated the 27th May, 2005, publishing the AICTE Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities of India imparting Technical Education Regulations, 2005, under section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, togetherwith a delay statement on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2944/05]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3193/05]

Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 73 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Notification S.O. 1376 (E) dated the 21st September, 2005, publishing the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (Amendment) Rules, 2005. [Placed in Library *See* No. L.T. 2909/05]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2005-2006):—

(i) Sixth Report of the Committee on "Procurement Policy and Procedure"; and

(ii) Seventh Report of the Committee on "Defence Ordnance Factories."

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

श्री धर्मपाल सभ्रवाल (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और

अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

Tenth Report of the Committee on "Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce Operations"; and

Eleventh Report of the Committee on "The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2005."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Keshubhai S. Patel stating that he is unable to attend the House from 23rd November, 2005, till the end of the current (206th) Session as he has been operated for the Coronary Artery Bypass Graft at Sterling Hospital, Ahmedabad, and has been advised rest. He has, therefore, requested for the grant of Leave of Absence from 23rd November, 2005, till the end of the current Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission for remaining absent from the House from 23rd November, 2005, till the end of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Rape and Torture of a Tribal Women in Negri Village of Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत दुखद और बर्बरतापूर्ण घटना की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं, जो 7 दिसम्बर को नेगरी गांव, मध्य प्रदेश में घटी। एक आदिवासी औरत, एक गरीब और भूमिहीन औरत के साथ गांव के सम्पन्न वर्ग के लोगों ने बलात्कार किया। उस औरत ने हिम्मत करके थाने में अपनी शिकायत दर्ज कराई। लोगों ने उसको धमकी दी कि अगर तुम शिकायत दर्ज कराओगी, अगर इनका नाम लोगी, तो तुम बच नहीं सकोगी, लेकिन फिर भी उस गरीब औरत ने, हिम्मत करके उनकी नामजद रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई। वे लोग गांव में थे, लेकिन पुलिस वालों ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। रात को वही लोग उस औरत के घर गए, देर रात उसके घर में घुसकर, उन्होंने उस औरत के

पंजे को कुल्हाड़ी से काट दिया। वह बेहोश हो गई, उसका आदमी डरकर भाग गया। जब वह होश में आई तो उसने देखा कि उसकी झुग्गी भी उन्होंने जला दी है। उस औरत पर जो हमला हुआ, चार दिनों तक हमलावरों के खिलाफ पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।]

महोदय, आज वह औरत भोपाल के एक बड़े सरकारी अस्पताल में दाखिल है। आप इस बात को सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि आज तक कोई मंत्री उस औरत को देखने अस्पताल नहीं गया है। अभी तक कलेक्टर ने केवल दो हज़ार रुपए का मुआवजा उसको दिया है। उस औरत के पास एक कंबल तक नहीं था। हमारी समिति के लोग जब उस औरत से मिलने गए, तब वे उसको एक कंबल और कुछ कपड़े देकर आए। महोदय, इससे क्या संदेश जाता है? अगर एक गरीब औरत के साथ यह होता है, तो यह संदेश जाता है कि अगर कोई औरत, जो बलात्कार की शिकार होती है, अगर वह हिम्मत करके उसकी शिकायत करती है, तो उसको यही सज़ा मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि तुरंत होम मिनिस्टर इसके बारे में... क्योंकि वह एक आदिवासी औरत है, इसलिए होम मिनिस्टर इस बारे में सदन को बताएं कि वे इसमें क्या हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते हैं और क्या मुआवज़ा उस औरत को देना चाहते हैं? महोदय, सबसे हैरान होने वाली बात तो है कि यह क्षेत्र नवनिर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री का क्षेत्र है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज (उत्तरांचल): सर, जो विषय वृंदा जी ने यहां पर उठाया है, मैं उसको पूर्ण समर्थन देते हुए इस घटना की पुरजोर निन्दा करती हूं। मेरे लिए यह चीज़ कतई महत्व की नहीं है कि वह प्रदेश किसके द्वारा शासित है, किसके द्वारा शासित नहीं है। यह घटना जिस तरह से घटी है, एक मानवीय संवेदना के नाते, एक महिला होने के नाते, उनके स्वर में स्वर मिलाकर, मैं इसे उतना ही condemn करती हूं, इसकी उतनी ही पुरजोर निन्दा करती हूं, जितनी उन्होंने की है और निश्चित तौर पर गृह मंत्री जी से यह चाहूंगी कि वे वहां की सरकार से इसके पूरे तथ्य लाएं और सदन को इससे अवगत कराएं और इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति कहीं देश में न हो पाए, इसको सुनिश्चित करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : एक मिनट.. एक मिनट.. आप बैठिए। पचौरी जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

कार्मिक लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस मामले में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): सर, यह तो सरकार की तरफ से जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने सोचा वे मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में ...(व्यवधान)...मैंने समझा वे मध्य प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण, गंभीर और दुखद मामला उठाया है। हम अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जहां यह हादसा हुआ है, यह किसके कार्यक्षेत्र में हुआ है? यह बहुत दुख: की बात है कि इस महिला के साथ यह जो हादसा हुआ है, शर्मिंदगी का हादसा हुआ है, यह नव-निर्वाचित मुख्यमंत्री के कार्यक्षेत्र में हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)

मौलाना ओबैदुल्लाह खान आज़मी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हम लोगों को भी आखिर अपनी भावनाओं का इज़हार करने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)

†[مولانا عبیداللہ خان اعظمی "مدھیہ پردیش": سر، ہم لوگوں کو بھی آخر اپنی بھاوناؤں کا اظہار کرنے کا موقع ملے گا یا نہیں ملے گا.....مداخلت...]

श्री उपसभापति: मौलाना साहब, देखिए, एक तो नोटिस नहीं दिया गया है, दूसरा ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजू परमार (गुजरात): यह मुख्यमंत्री का क्षेत्र है ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, सवाल उठा है, मिनिस्टर साहब ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): It is an inhuman act. It is a matter of shame for all of us ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Who is saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It happened in Madhya Pradesh that too in the Chief Minister's constituency.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is reacting to it. What else do you require? ...*(Interruptions)*...

गृह मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल): उपसभापति जी, यह जो मामला यहां पर उठाया गया है, वह अत्यंत बर्बरतापूर्ण है। इस संबंध में सदन के सारे सदस्यों की एक ही राय है कि ऐसा जो हादसा हुआ है, उसके बारे में पूरी तरह से यहां पर मालूमात आएं और जिन्होंने यह कृत्य किया है, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। जिस महिला को इसकी वजह से तकलीफ पहुंची है, उस महिला को जितनी भी मदद दी जा सकती है, वह देनी चाहिए, यही हमारी सरकार का उद्देश्य रहेगा। हम मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से इसके बारे में मालूमात लेकर, सदन में जरुर पेश करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)

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†Translitration in Urdu Script.

मौलाना ओबैदुल्लाह खान आज़मी: हम तो यह कहना चाहेंगे कि कानून में संशोधन करके ऐसे बलात्कारियों के लिए मौत की सजा तजवीज की जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)

†مولانا عبید اللہ خان اعظمی: ہم تو یہ کہنا چاہیں گے کہ قانون میں ترمیم کر کے ایسے بلاتکاریوں کے لئے موت کی سزا تجویز کی جائے..... اخت.....

डा॰ कुमकुम राय (बिहार): सर, मुंबई में बिहारी छात्रों को धमकाया जा रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Home Minister should give a statement on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are looking into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... मिनिस्टर साहब ने रिस्पांस दिया है, और क्या चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजू परमार: हम चाहते हैं कि पूरी जानकारी लेकर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हाऊस में स्टेटमेंट दें ...(**व्यवधान**)

डा॰ कुमकुम राय: सर, मुंबई में बिहारी छात्रों को धमकाया जा रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री उपसभापति: आपका ज़ीरो ऑवर मैंशन एडमिट नहीं हुआ है, इस मामले की जानकारी लेने के बाद एडमिट होगा ...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kerala): I am on a point of clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जानकारी लेने के बाद आपका ज़ीरो ऑवर मैंशन एडमिट होगा ...(**व्यवधान**) Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी (बिहार): सर, एक राष्ट्रीय पार्टी के नेता इस प्रकार के बयान देते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, प्रोफेसर साहब, आपने जो नोटिस दिया है, उस बारे में जानकारी मिलने के बाद इसको एडमिट किया जाएगा। अभी यह एडमिट नहीं हुआ है, अभी यह चेयरमैन साहब के पास है ...(**व्यवधान**) The hon. Home Minister has to reply to the discussion on the Bill on 'The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2005.' आप बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**) आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं, रिकॉर्ड में कुछ नहीं जा रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**) यह consideration में है, आप बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**) The Home Minister has to reply to the debate on the Bill.

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†Translitration in Urdu Script

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी: सर, एक राज्य के लोगों को दूसरे राज्य के लोगों से ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, अभी permission नहीं मिली है। जीरो आँवर के लिए नोटिस देने के बाद, किसी मामले को उसकी admissibility पर चेयरमैन साहब की परमीशन मिलने के बाद ही उठाया जा सकता है, इसको अभी permission नहीं मिली है, आप बैठिए।

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी: आप दे दीजिए permission ।

श्री उप सभापति : आपने चेयरमैन साहब को दिया है ...(व्यवधान) अभी यह consideration में है ...(व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, हम गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: मीणा जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am on a point of clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: What action is to be taken on the revelation by *Aaj Tak* channel? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has made a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has made a statement. Let us not ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole House is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record when I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman and the entire House have expressed its concern. The Chairman has already made a statement. Let us not discuss it. Let us go to the business.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: *

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... यह एथिक्स कमेटी के सामने है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: *

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Premachandran, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, मीणा जी ...(व्यवधान)... मीणा जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... What is this Mr. Premachandran? ...*(Interruptions)*... When I am appealing, please don't ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.